Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Castro Meets Soviet Internal Affairs Minister

FL2005135188 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with Colonel General Aleksandr Vlasov, Soviet internal affairs minister.

Vlasov is heading a Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs delegation visiting Cuba. As part of his visit, the Soviet and Cuban interior ministries signed a cooperation agreement.

Fidel and Col Gen Vlasov discussed topics related to the current international situation and the existing ties of friendship between the USSR and Cuba.

Castro at Signing of USSR Cooperation Accord

FL2105013688 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended this afternoon the signing ceremony of the protocol for the 18th session of the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The document was signed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Cuban delegation, and by Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and president of the Soviet delegation. Another document was signed which establishes the concept of the development of foreign economic relations for a period of 15 years, and an intergovernmental agreement was also signed for the establishment of direct links among enterprises, organizations, and enterprise unions.

[Begin recording] [Kamentsev, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] These documents which have just been signed are the fruit of all the great work. Everything is here. [Word indistinct] is our operative. It is necessary for those things we are trying to resolve. [Word indistinct] is the new quality of our cooperation, concepts, and perspectives. These are profound perspectives about which we have spoken and that we must work on thoroughly. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] We have resolved situations which may have appeared to be insurmountable. We have traced objectives for solving those matters which have not yet been resolved. In a word, our future work is cut out for us. I would like to personally thank you, Comrade Kamentsev, for your enthusiasm, work fervor, and dedication to our country which we all admire and which we are certain we can count on in future years, for the good of relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. [applause] [end recording]

Roa Briefs Portuguese Officials on Angola Talks

LD1105064388 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 10 May 88

[Excerpt] Raul Roa, the Cuban deputy foreign minister, is in Portugal. He has come to brief the Portuguese authorities on the results of the London summit. Joaquim Furtado reports.

[Furtado] Essentially, the Cuban deputy minister clarified his country's and Angola's stance on the central issue—the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. He noted that both countries' position is flexible.

[Begin Roa recording] There is a timetable. The existing timetable is for 48 months. We say that the Cuban and Angolan position is flexible. I cannot say how much. The matter is to be negotiated.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you mean 4 years for withdrawal to the 13th parallel, or to leave Angola?

[Roa] To leave Angola. [end recording]

[Furtado] As Raul Roa explained, he came to brief Lisbon on the London meeting and met the Portuguese foreign minister. Joao de Deus Pinheiro thinks that the talks on Angola are in line with what Portugal has advocated. He once more affirmed our country's willingness to assist the quadripartite talks in any way possible. He said the talks had started positively.

[Begin Deus Pinheiro recording]: We have reason to be optimistic—moderately optimistic, since there still is a lot to be done. Portugal will do whatever it can to help the parties involved, be it through its knowledge, its advice, or diplomatic activity. We are permanently available. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Says RSA Facing 'Dead End'

PA2005225488 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1814 GMT 20 May 88

[By Juan Jesus Aznarez]

[Excerpts] Havana, 20 May (EFE)—Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa has said South Africa "is facing a dead end." He added that Cuban troops will not leave Angola as long as Pretoria does not publicly pledge to a military withdrawal from Namibia in compliance with UN Resolution 435.

In an interview with EFE, the vice foreign minister, a member of the Cuban delegation to the quadripartite meeting held in London to discuss southern Africa, felt that the situation at the battlefronts and military pressure have given the South Africans something to think about. South Africa has learned that staying in Angola is not easy, and all the more so following the Cuito Cuanavale defeat, Roa said. [passage omitted]

Asked if his government is willing to continue to increase military aid to Luanda, the vice foreign minister said "Cuba's position is to defend Angola's territorial integrity. We are therefore committed to defending it and to preventing the violation of Angola's integrity."

Raul Roa felt that if South Africa plans to remain in Angola, it will have to make a "huge" increase in its force in that country. It will also have to accept the fact that "many white South Africans will die in battle," he said, noting: "This is something they do not seem willing to accept." [passage omitted]

The vice foreign minister also said that the main progress made at the London meeting was seen in the fact that South Africa participated for the first time. Previously, the United States had acted as its spokesman. Roa stressed the "constructive spirit" of the meeting. There will be another meeting, possibly in late June, in an African country. He acknowledged that "South Africa attended the meeting with the intention of negotiating seriously and making progress. We think that is very important."

"Progress lies in that and other aspects that I cannot disclose, since we agreed they would not be made public. It is also important that we not lose what we have gained and that we continue working intensely," he added.

As for the foreseeable outcome of the long conflict in southern Africa, the Cuban negotiator said that "one has to be realistic. The South Africans are facing a dead end. Of course, they have to withdraw from Angola, and there is no doubt they will have to withdraw from Namibia."

Group Briefs Tanzanian President on Africa Talks

FL2005140788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has received a Cuban delegation that is in Tanzania to report on the recent talks held in London on the situation in Southwest Africa.

The delegation includes Oscar Fernandez Padilla, chief of the Southwest Africa Section of the PCC Central Committee, and Colonel Eduardo Morejon, of the FAR General Staff.

Soto Reiterates Support for Saharan People

FL2105120188 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has reiterated Cuba's support for the struggle of the Saharan people for their liberation and condemned the cruelty of the Moroccan colonial occupation. Soto participated in the main ceremony marking the 15th anniversary of the beginning of the Saharan people's armed struggle led by the Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saqui El Hamra and Rio de Oro] Front. He also condemned the aid the United States and Zionists have given to the Moroccan monarchy.

Pineiro Welcomes Ecuador's Abdala Bucaram

FL2005135088 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Dr Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, a presidential candidate in the recently-held Ecuadoran elections, arrived in Cuba this afternoon. Manuel Pineiro Losada, chief of the America Department of the PCC Central Committee, received the distinguished visitor. Also at the airport was Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, Ecuador's ambassador to Cuba. The visit is part of a tour Bucaram is making of several Latin American countries.

In statements to the press, Bucaram praised Cuba's role on our continent. He noted that it is a country that has truly carried out a heroic feat which must be respected and admired. Concerning the recent elections in Ecuador and his view of the current government, he said:

[Begin recording] It was a fair outcome. The country so decided. It is always very important to acknowledge when there is a winner and a loser. We hope that the next government will know how to fulfill the few promises it made during the electoral campaign. We have adopted a wait and see attitude. We received the public invitation issued by Dr Rodrigo Borja Cevallos to the whole country to practice a political moratorium. We feel that it is important to accept this political moratorium to see where he is going. If we see evidence that he is going to take a rightist position and sell out to the oligarchic and imperialist sectors in our country, rest assured that we know how to take a (?radical) stand. If we see that it is a people's government, we will support anything positive that the government does. In any case, we are very radical, very nationalist men. We are men who deeply love the program of national liberation that we have presented to the country. We are men who deeply love programs of social justice and freedom. Within this framework, we will have to wait to see what Borja Cevallos' government will do. [end recording]

Nonaligned Meeting To Appeal to Superpowers

LD2005110388 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Havana, May 20 (TANJUG)—The closing document of a forthcoming nonaligned ministerial meeting, the "Havana appeal," will contain a call to the superpowers to resume disarmament talks and agree to reduce by half the strategic nuclear arsenal by the year 2000.

According to Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Raul Roa, Cuba, as the host-country of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned coordination bureau to open on May 26 in Havana, has consulted with the most active members of the movement, including Yugoslavia, India, Algeria and Zimbabwe, in order to prepare the best possible drafts for the meeting.

At the coordination bureau meeting, 46 foreign ministers and other heads of delegations of the participant countries will adopt, in the presence of 10 observers and 10 guests, a condensed document, the appeal, and a 50-point final communique on disarmament.

The bureau meeting next Thursday will be preceded by a meeting of experts from 101 nonaligned countries and liberation movements.

Roa told last night's press conference in Havana that informal consulations during the bureau meeting were expected to cover other topics of interest to the movement, such as the world focuses of crisis and the venue of the ninth nonaligned summit.

Castro Presides at National Cooperatives Meeting

FL2105150088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro is presiding over the third national cooperatives meeting being held at the Palace of Conventions with a broad representation of the peasant sector. The main report read by Orlando Lugo Fonte, ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] president, notes that the country currently has 1,418 cooperatives comprising more than 69,000 members. The peasant leader recalled that 2 years ago, in the second cooperatives meeting, Fidel characterized it as historic because of the candid, serious, and sincere way problems were discussed. He said the cooperative movement was broadened in 1987. It covered 2,500 caballerias and increased its membership by 2,000.

The main report also terms as (?justifiable) the weakening of the political work with individual land owners and says there are enough moral and economic reasons to convince them. The inability of the management boards to regulate the work of the cooperatives and bad investment policies are the objective and subjective causes of their difficulties. The economic education of members is encouraged.

Regarding the living and working conditions of cooperative members, the report notes that more than 17,000 houses have been built since 1961 and their concentration in townships contributes to the stability of the labor force. Special mention was given to the 26 de Julio cooperative of Banes in Holguin which initiated the minibrigade movement among organizations of its kind in the country. It currently has 92 brigades and is financed by the extra work of the rest of the cooperatives.

ANAP President Gives Report

FL2105185588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 May 88

[Excerpts] With Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in attendance, the third national meeting of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] livestock-agricultural cooperatives began in Room No 1 at the Palace of Conventions.

The report read by ANAP President Orlando Lugo Fonte summarizes the work carried out since the previous meeting. The document states that mistakes are not the only thing that can be talked about today but positive results can be noted. This proves that the cooperative movement has been strengthened.

[Begin Lugo recording] We note that 61.3 percent of the land is already under cooperatives. In 1987, 887 cooperatives were profitable and the majority of the ones that weren't are expected to be profitable this year. Some 70 percent of the sugarcane cooperatives and 62 percent of the non-sugarcane ones are profitable. The cooperative sector as a whole registered profits amounting to 28 million pesos. Some 31,000 houses were built or transferred for cooperative members, and 1,000 cooperatives have been electrified. [passage omitted] Family doctors go to isolated settlements in the mountains to protect the health of residents. Hundreds of communities throughout the country are proponents of the will for social change by cooperative members and their new way of life and thinking. [end recording]

Despite these results, the ANAP leader made a call for the accurate and clear discussion of inefficiencies and difficulties still remaining in the cooperative movement.

The debate began when Waldo Mirabal, delegate from Matanzas Province, explained the experience of his cooperative in restoring the 8-hour work day, thus increasing work productivity. These remarks prompted an interesting dialogue between the commander in chief and Comrade Mirabal on the production characteristics of the cooperative, which mainly produces potato, rice, and some vegetables, among other things. This motivated discussion of our population's eating habits.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Which crop does your cooperative prefer, rice or potato? Which is more profitable for you? What is your secret?

[Mirabal] In terms of volume?

[Castro] No, more or less in terms of profit, in economic values.

[Mirabal] Fidel, of course, we can't always harvest what we would like.

[Castro] Sure, depending on what is best according to the soil.

[Mirabal] No, no, no. It also depends on the needs of the country. For example, I would prefer to harvest rice and potatoes instead of vegetables. Not only because it yields more, but because it is much less complicated.

[Castro] It is less complicated, less work. Vegetables require more work, it is more difficult to harvest them. But if we were to guide ourselves by that alone, the country would be left with potatoes and rice and the people would not eat tomatoes, lettuce, and all that.

This is why planning is so important and I have insisted so much on that. We cannot guide ourselves by the criterion of what yields more because we would not fulfill the social duty of feeding the population adequately, or else we would fatten them like pigs because we would deprive them of vitamins and many other things. This is why it is so important because prices can't vary every day or a goal cannot be followed based on prices. Production programs are needed.

[Mirabal] Allow me.

[Castro] Yes.

[Mirabal] I am going to refer to the subject of vegetables and prices. Not for producers but for the consumer. We are planting quite a few minor vegetable crops. I am only giving you one example because I believe we need to think about it. Spinach is sold to the population at 87 centavos per kilogram. I believe this price is too high because there is no consumption habit at this stage.

[Castro] I understand what you are saying. Consumption habits need to be created. I do not believe it lies in prices only. What happened is that spinach had disappeared. I believe that since the time of Popeye the sailor man [laughter]—you can remember when the movies showed the man who did like this [Castro gestures as if he was throwing something into his mouth], ate a can of spinach, and became as strong as Samson—spinach has not been seen. It is very difficult to produce it; it is not easy. So we cannot guide ourselves with the policy of eliminating what is difficult to produce or eliminate what is more risky. Of course, those goods that are more difficult to produce, such as cauliflower and spinach, have to be sold at a higher price.

We need to make an effort to make the products available to the population but not offer them at such prices that they only want to buy a particular product and the market is wiped out immediately, or who knows how many caballerias and what percentage of the labor force would be needed to produce that. What you say is true but if you give it away they may not eat it because we lack education in nutrition. We lack education in the field of nutrition. One of the things the revolution has to do is to promote education concerning nutrition. Variety needs to be sought because variety is linked with quality. You can't have variety and have everything at the same price. Simply because some things are produced more easily and profitably, they have more productivity per hectare. Productivity per hectare is important for us. You have to find crops that have a large productivity per hectare. Many things need to be sought and considered: productivity per hectar, variety, and education of the population. [end recording]

Production Increase Urged

PA2305041888 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Speaking before the third national meeting of agricultural cooperatives, President Fidel Castro urged all peasants to increase tobacco production in the country. This sector annually contributes more than $60 million to the country's economy.

This was the issue discussed Sunday during the 2d and last day of work of the meeting being held at the Havana Palace of Conventions. During the meeting, peasant leaders noted the role in the cooperatives of women, who constitute approximately half of the labor force.

During a dialogue with the delegates attending the final meeting, Castro expressed the need to have Caujeri Valley, in eastern Guantanamo Province, become an important source of vegetables throughout the year because of its climatic characteristics. Those attending the meeting agreed that cooperatives should produce what people need, because this is the way cooperatives will fulfill their social objective.

'Meteor-88' Civilian Defense Exercise Begins

FL2005145088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] The civilian defense exercise "Meteor-88" will begin tomorrow, Saturday, throughout the country.

On this occasion each province will confront a specific type of catastrophe, based on its characteristics. Ruptured dams, the escape of toxic products, oil leaks, a high water mark, forest fires, and other catastrophes will be simulated.

The goal of "Meteor-88" is to test the leadership and command system and train the the defense councils in making decisions that will guarantee rescue efforts and repairs.

Caricom

Foreign Ministers Meeting Opens 20 May

FL2105123588 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 20 May 88

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 20, CANA—Caribbean community (Caricom) foreign ministers opened a meeting on Friday amidst what officials described as a turning point for Caricom relations. For the first time in many years, the foreign ministers standing committee session attracted a full attendance from all 13 member states—including Dominica which has not attended for many years.

Caricom secretary general, Roderick Rainford, described the meeting as an important milestone in the life of this institution. What I have referred to as the magic of Trinidad and Tobago, in relation to the full attendance of member states that we are having at this meeting, stems in large measure from the positive attitude of this country to Caricom affairs that is being manifested and made evident in tangible ways, Rainford said. This fourteenth session... is also being convened here in Port-of-Spain at a time when Trinidad and Tobago is effectively joining hands with her Caricom partners to breathe new life into the integration and co-operation arrangements that are already in place and to introduce new dimensions and new goals into the regional movement.

Rainford also praised Trinidad for being the driving force behind initiatives such as a Caribbean court of appeal. He also pointed to efforts within the region such as the expected dismantling of trade barriers in five months time in an atmosphere he described as increasingly warm relations in Caricom.

We in the Caricom area, you will agree, are now at the threshold of an exciting, if not dynamic, era, new chairman of the standing committee, Trinidad and Tobago's external affairs minister, Senator Dr. Sahadeo Basdeo, told delegates. He said however that very real problems still remained in the region in relation to trade: We are hopeful that narrow national interest will yield pride of place to the wider regional welfare and the wider regional interest. Faced with the buffeting or equally disturbing blandishments of powerful states, the importance of closing ranks and retaining our objectivity is certainly imperative, Basdeo added. He pointed to the need to maintain open channels with what he called Caricom's less fortunate neighbours—an apparent reference to the troubled state of Haiti which is on the agenda for discussion at the two-day session.

Another item Basdeo suggested his colleagues consider was a united front on international platforms—something he has consistently complained about on returning from international meetings. Basdeo said: I ask, is it not time, therefore, for our organisation to take its rightful place in the international arena by heightening its profile in much the same way as ASEAN and the South Pacific Forum? Has the time not come for us, as Caricom partners, with a common aspiration and destiny, to present a coherent and united front to the international community, the minister said. To my mind, the moment is but opportune.

Outgoing chairman, Guyana's foreign affairs minister, Rashleigh Jackson, presented similar views pointing out that the community had now reached a time of sober optimism. Jackson noted a common view on South Africa's apartheid system and the need for common front on what he called external meddling from both foreign governments and illegal groupings such as international drug barons. He referred to what he called an explosion of the networking between Caricom institutions including meetings, mock summits, and other intra-regional sessions which have taken place over the last year. There have been disagreements and disappointments. Sometimes, these have been manifested in harsh terms and have engendered feelings of bitterness, Jackson said. What is heartening, however, is that the fabric of Caribbean co-operation has not suffered permanent damage as a result. This is so because the determination to conflate our interests and forge a common identity remains paramount.

The ministers end their two-day meeting on Saturday.

Bahamas

Pindling Addresses Rally on Drug Interdiction

FL2005183588 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 May 88

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Pindling said last night that the Bahamas Government will remain on the offensive in defending its record on drug interdiction.

Addressing a party rally in the South Beach area, Sir Lynden said his recent trip to the Caribbean could not have come at a more opportune time as leaders of the Caribbean have never been so tight. [passage omitted] Prime Minister Pindling reminded supporters of 2 weeks ago when he made a nation-wide address issuing two challenges.

[Begin Pindling recording] One was to any senator, to any congressman, to any public figure in the United States who wanted to debate the Bahamas situation, we will take you on over there or over here and we'll (?review and debate)! Come out! Step forward! Start now! And (?begin with it)! [applause]

The next point was: We challenge them to do what we are doing. Put your military in the fight. If it is a war, you fight wars with the military. Put your military in the fight like we have put our military in the fight.

Well, I've got some good news for you. Somebody must've been listening. Somebody somewhere must have been listening. Somebody somewhere must have realized that there was some merit in the argument. Somebody somewhere must have realized that the merit in the argument meant that you can only go so far, so long, and not do anything, that the time has come to do something. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Haiti

Peasant Group Cited on Persecution Measures

FL2005214588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 May 88

[Report by correspondent Jacques Clerveau from Hinche]

[Excerpts] As had been announced, the Papaye Peasants Movement [MPP] held a press conference yesterday, 19 May 1988. An entire team (?got together) to hold the conference: (Eliar Michel), (Josue Augustin), (Emanol Ruime), (Elinoir Desastre), Mrs (Isma Delima), (Rodrigue Raphael), and Chavannes Jean-Baptiste.

The purpose of the conference was to inform everyone of what is happening right now in peasant circles, particularly in the upper central plateau.

First, one of the speakers stressed that for the past few weeks, a series of section chiefs have been warning the peasants not to assemble. They say it is the government, the president, who does not want peasants' meetings to take place. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Also, in (Regalis) in the (Joinalia) section, the peasants are demanding a number of things, such as a dispensary and potable water [words indistinct] all the taxes they have been paying the tax office for years and years. However, there are rumors to the effect that the Army is planning to come up

and attack the peasants, following several attempted arrests by either a group of rural police officers or by the section chief for the area, Adrien Magny.

They also denounced maneuvers by a number of people, who are sending press releases to radio stations to the effect that the peasants in that area hate section chiefs and the Army.

A female member of the MPP spoke in the name of all the other women on the matter of marketplace-use taxes and taxes on state-owned lands. This delegate feels the state should stop making people pay a marketplace-use tax, a tax which had at one time been eliminated in Haiti. She also said they would not pay one red cent for state-owned lands; in order for them to continue to pay, the state would have to act responsibly toward the peasants.

Chavannes Jean-Baptiste spoke of the forces of death that do not want the poor peasants to organize. He also talked about the dissemination of tracts against the MPP and against him. However, he said, when he went to the caserns in Hinche on 4 May in response to a summons from the captain, the captain asked him many questions about these same tracts. Chavannes said that it looks as if there is a lot of pressure on the Army to repeat the Jean-Rabel massacre in the central plateau. But, said Jean-Baptiste, it is also important for the Army to know that the MPP has nothing against it.

Jean-Baptiste called on all group members to not allow themselves to be intimidated, and said that according to the Constitution, no one has a right to prevent them from meeting. Also, no one has a right to participate in the meetings without having been invited.

However, the persecution is getting worse. MPP members cannot be hired by the government. Despite all this, the MPP still has a great future. Even if they should kill me or others, the tree of liberty has already been planted and will grow anyway.

There is much going on in the central plateau today that looks identical to the extensive wheeling and dealing that went on in preparation for the Jean-Rabel massacre. A number of related groups have come on the scene. You would have said these are groups ready to fight the MPP in the future. But, Chavannes said, if the peasants remain organized and stand their ground, the plot will fail and small peasant farmers will not rise up against other poor small peasant farmers like themselves.

That is the essence of what was said at yesterday's MPP press conference in Hinche.

'New Massacre' Hinted

FL2005220888 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] The Haitian Center for the Defense of Public Freedoms, Chadel, has issued a long press release. Because of certain evidence and a number of proferred threats, Chadel sees the shadow of a new massacre hovering over the head of the Cooperative Action Movement peasants in Jean-Rabel, northwestern Haiti.

The Chadel press release begins as follows: Last 26 April, Jean-Rabel Deputy Jean Michel Richardson said over Radio Antilles-Internationales that a large number of social difficulties that led to the July-August 1987 massacre were clearer today. He also said that the situation in the area today gave rise to the possibility of another tragedy similar to what happened last year.

The note continues: People surely remember the conditions that led to the events of last July-August in which several hundred peasants who belonged to the grassroots community organization known as Cooperative Action Movement were the victims of the biggest slaughter in the post-Duvalier period.

Despite the fact that some of the people responsible for the collective crime were identified, the government back then ordered a shallow investigation, which led to nothing. According to that investigation, no one could be implicated or accused because the victims were as guilty as the assassins. Consequently, there were no sanctions to lead the persons truly responsible back onto the path of reason. No steps were taken to solve the serious social conflicts that gave rise to this big confrontation in an area where brothers are fighting brothers.

The causes of the massacre were never clearly identified, much less resolved satisfactorily. Thus, the conflict continues as before, and the parties involved also remain entrenched in their irreconcilable positions.

For these reasons, and without even taking into account the fact that Mr Richardson's position and his personal involvement with the problems in Jean-Rabel put him in a position to obtain a series of first-hand reports, Chadel feels that Deputy Richardson's warning should be taken seriously. Deputy Richardson is in a position to obtain certain information before many other people do.

Chadel conducted an investigation in the area and feels it is its duty to point out a number of happenings that have, in unfolding, confirmed the possibility of a new catastrophe breaking out in the northwest.

Chadel offers numerous pieces of evidence based on its investigation. It lists a series of dates that are presumably very significant and show that there might be another massacre in Jean-Rabel.

Chadel says that in the fourth section of La Montagne, in April of 1988, certain people who had spent 8 months in hiding expressed a desire to return home. Thus, (Sidolin Pierre) returned home on 2 April. Section chief (Erilien Desilien), at the head of a group of peasants, tried to chase him away. This same section chief was accused of being the first person to fire on the cooperative action group on 23 July 1987.

The Chadel press release continues: On 4 April, the peasants who remained faithful to the community action group went to (Sidolin)'s defense, and the aggressors retreated, but they promised to return during the night. Thus (Sidolin) was forced to go back into hiding.

Chadel says that other members of the cooperative action group are in the same position as (Sidolin): (Francois Jesilus), (Dieulan Corgelas), and Mrs (Joseph Thiophin), among others.

In the first section of La Coma, the military authorities in the region have made three attempts to kidnap cooperative action member (Lemanoir Pierre), who is a catechist and is also in charge of a chapel.

On 12 April, Lieutenant Adrien, subdistrict commander for Jean-Rabel, and three of his soldiers went to the La Coma marketplace looking for (Lemanoir Pierre). They did not find him, but they ordered the section chief to catch him and take him to Jean-Rabel. That afternoon, Section Chief (Saint Amand Jean-Francois) tried to illegally arrest (Lemanoir). The population rose up and prevented him from doing so. The section chief publicly accused the person responsible for the parish of preventing him from arresting (Lemanoir).

Chadel points out that many other problems arose in the community on 15 April, which shows that there may be many other difficulties in the future.

According to Chadel, on 17 April, three assistants went after (Lemanoir Pierre) and (Richardson Heltine). They had a so-called warrant, undated and unsigned, allegedly given to them by the section chief. These two men had to go back into hiding.

(Dubois Raymond), first section, 6 March: Section chief (Saint Amand Jean-Francois) tried to have the (?marketplace) installed in the (?evacuated) area so that he could leave to go after the cooperative action group. The population opposed this operation, and the section chief again had to scramble to get out of the area.

On 10 April, two cooperative action members, (Albery Jean-Baptiste) and (Joseph Louis), were fired from their position as cathechists by the person in charge of the parish.

On 16 April, cooperative action teacher Robert Metayer went back home after 8 months in hiding in the woods. On 17 April, the section chief and his son, (Wilson Francois), organized a group to oppose the return home of people who had been living in hiding after the massacre of 1987.

Chadel lists many other such cases, where section chiefs or members of the Army are persecuting peasants who belong to the cooperative action group in Jean-Rabel.

In conclusion, Chadel recommends that the Haitian Government, without delay, order a serious investigation into this situation and that a committee guaranteed to be impartial be formed.

Chadel continues: Genocide and massacres against a particular group of people constitute crimes against humanity. Special prescriptions and agreements of international law consequently apply. Thus, Chadel thinks that specialized international organizations could join in the work of this committee, which should conduct a proper investigation that would not be like the ineffective investigation carried out after last year's massacre.

Second, Chadel says that all the parties involved should immediately be disarmed, and that this should be supervised by the International Red Cross.

Next, a truce putting an end to all persecution of the parties involved should quickly be proclaimed. There should be an end to all statements that might aggravate the conflict further.

Last, Chadel asks that a conciliation committee be formed to attempt to reconcile the two parties, a conciliation committee to take all measures necessary to bring peace and social solidarity to the area and to permit the peasants living in hiding in the woods to come back to live with their families in Jean-Rabel.

Montserrat

Talks With UK Seek Expanded Government Power

FL1905121788 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Talks are underway in Montserrat with Britain over changing the constitution to expand the powers of the government. A British diplomat visited the colony to discuss the issue.

Chief Minister John Osborne, who at times had spoken of independence for the island, now wants Britain to consider vesting more powers in the elected government.

No details of the proposal have been disclosed.

Trinidad and Tobago

Panday Challenges Prime Minister to New Election

FL1905122588 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] In Trinidad and Tobago, dismissed External Affairs Minister Basdeo Panday has challenged Prime Minister Ray Robinson to hold a new election to see if the people still support him. This after the ruling NAR [National Alliance for Reconstruction] party suspended Mr Panday and four other ministers following a disciplinary committee recommending their dismissal.

Belize

Joint Commission With Guatemala To Draft Treaty

FL2005135588 Bridgetown CANA in English
1222 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Belize City, Belize, May 20, CANA—Belize and Guatemala have agreed to establish a joint commission to prepare a comprehensive draft treaty which will provide for a just and honourable solution to the territorial claim to Belize by Guatemala, Belizean Foreign Minister Dean Barrow said.

Barrow told reporters here on Thursday the decision was the result of recent contacts between Belize, Guatemala and the United Kingdom, the former colonial power in Belize, to discuss the difficulties among them. But he cautioned that the actual process of negotiation will most likely prove a difficult one and that there is no certainty that the favourable climate which now exist will continue.

Barrow continued by saying that the political situation in Guatemala is volatile, and the fragility of the internal order (in Guatemala) was demonstrated only last week by the coup attempt.

At the news conference, Barrow released the text of a joint communique which was signed by himself and the vice president of Guatemala, Roberto Carpio on May 2 in Miami, Florida. Carpio made a similar announcement in Guatemala City.

Barrow said he "could not" disclose the terms of reference for the work of the commission, but he added that it has been commonly understood between himself and Carpio that no question of cession of Belizean territory may be considered by the commission.

Talks which were held in Miami in April 1987 involving Belize, Guatemalan and British foreign office officials collapsed after the Guatemalan delegation was reported as telling the Belize and British representatives that if you cannot talk land, then we cannot talk. Barrow said the decision by Belize and Guatemala to set up the joint commission was a significant breakthrough.

The foreign minister in answer to a question agreed that Honduras will have to be brought into discussion over the question of sea boundaries with Guatemala in the Bay of Amatiqque south of Belize. He said that he will be visiting Honduras next week for a meeting with the president as there is going to be a need for some consideration to Honduras rights since our sea territories all overlap.

Belize's representatives on the joint commission, which is slated to hold its first meeting in Miami in May 30, includes Belize's high commissioner to London, Sir Edney Cain, Belize's ambassador to the United States, Edward Laing, the permanent secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs, Robert Leslie, the permanent secretary in the ministry of defence, Illiam Tillett and attorney Denys Barrow who is the brother of the foreign minister.

The Belize side of the commission will also be able to bolster its team with advisors from the Caricom Secretariat, the Commonwealth Secretariat and friendly governments, Barrow said.

The leader of the opposition People's United Party, Florencio Marin, reacting to the latest news, said the responsibility for searching for a solution to this problem is with the government of the day. He said the opposition will support any solution that preserves our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Costa Rica

Arias: Sandinist Threats to Contras 'Unwise'

PA2105180388 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish
0100 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has described as unwise the Sandinist government's threat that if an agreement is not reached with the Nicaraguan Resistance, it will unleash a large-scale offensive against the insurgents.

At this time, Arias said, the insurgent groups must eat [as heard], and such statements are taken as threats and really do not create the conciliatory atmosphere that should exist prior to a meeting. Arias said that the meeting scheduled for 25-28 May in Sapoa is an effort to put aside weapons and to use negotiations instead of the region's prevailing military tension.

President Arias said that Daniel Ortega's government actually has not been a great help in the distribution of food to the insurgent groups fighting within Nicaraguan territory. The president categorically stated that had there actually been a willingness to negotiate and to get food to the contras, both goals would have been accomplished. He said that the Sandinist government should have been more flexible, allowing the contras to receive food instead of making statements to the effect that if immediate results are not achieved, there will be a large-scale offensive; in other words, the Sandinists will eliminate the contras once and for all.

Arias said that the cease-fire is certainly the most important and perhaps the most essential phase of the Esquipulas II peace agreements. He also said that a number of simultaneous measures must be adopted. He added that the essence of the Costa Rican peace proposal is the democratization of the Central American people, governments, and societies, and in this regard, he believes that the Nicaraguan Government has not progressed at the expected pace. Because of this, Arias stressed, I have done everything possible to have the meeting take place so that differences can be overcome.

making way for negotiations in a favorable climate that would contribute to a final decision. Without democracy, peace will not be possible.

Guatemala

Cerezo on 'Campaign of Lies'; Urges Unity

PA2105222388 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 May 88 p 4

[Text] In a lengthy speech to the people over a radio and television network last night, Guatemalan President Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said: "Let us trust ourselves, scorn lies, and reject division. Let us become united for the benefit of the fatherland."

The president rejected all the accusations made against his government, particularly those that claim that he is trying to introduce communism. He added that any person in Guatemala or abroad can see that the Christian Democratic Party is a party that rejects such a doctrine.

Cerezo said: "All those who tell such lies are enemies of stability and want Guatemala to return to violence. They want a violence that favors subversive groups that want to destroy democratic society and to impose an authoritarian society, like the societies with communist overtones we had in the past and like the authoritarian, dictatorial societies Guatemalans suffered under in the past."

He continued: "That is what the small minorities that are fighting in the mountains want. But we also have minorities of another ideology that are not disrupting order in the mountains but in the cities, hiding in places where social gatherings are held and looking like democratic people. They have failed in the democratic system, however. These failures only think of their individual rights. They also intend to disrupt order in the cities. They claim they are not communists, guerrillas, or armed revolutionaries. They are wolves in sheep's clothing who live off the fear and distrust of others, who give them money."

The president further stated: "This campaign of lies stresses that the government wants to destroy the Army and society. It emphasizes that we intend to implement an agrarian reform with land seizures and to nationalize Guatemala's banks. But we have no need to do that, because we have had successes without having to pit Guatemalans against each other.

"Conscientious officers know it is a lie that we intended to destroy the Army with 35 shotguns and 100 patrol cars. This campaign is only to frighten Army personnel and create distrust of their superiors.

"Guatemalans should know that even the trip to Cuba to support our national softball team was used to accuse us of trying to import communism.

"The government is constantly criticized for being unable to resolve all the problems, but they forget that the political violence that afflicted the city streets every day has ended, that political and social insecurity has decreased, and that the scarcity of basic products, such as fuel and food, is less now."

Cerezo asked: What would happen to foreign investment, tourism, the construction of roads, and so on if we become isolated? What would happen to the antisubversive struggle the government is carrying out in the mountains if the international aid that allows us to purchase weapons is suspended?

Referring to statements by Major Gustavo Diaz Lopez, President Cerezo noted: "It hurt me very much to have seen a former Army officer, who claimed to have been an intelligence officer, disclose some matters that should be secret and others that are lies, criticize his superiors, and provoke a deterioration of the Armed Forces' basic values."

This former officer also said politicians deceived military officers, an opinion that can only bring scorn, because it is impossible for an officer who has been trained for years to be deceived, the president stressed.

"We will use the law of administrative procedures and all those means provided by the Constitution to maintain and consolidate the democratic process, because we are working for the Guatemalans' interests," he said.

Cerezo concluded: "If the people who accuse us think what they say is true, they have a right to be wrong. What they should do is begin a public dialogue, promote discussions, enter the elections, and ask the Guatemalan people to vote for them. If the people support them, they are right, but if the people do not support them, it means the people believe they are lying."

On Army Support for Democracy

PA2105225588 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 May 88 p 6

[Text] Yesterday President Vinicio Cerezo said 90 percent of the Army supports the ongoing democratic process. The Army would thus neither support nor participate in destabilizing actions, Cerezo added.

He made this statement at the National Palace during a meeting yesterday afternoon with leaders of the Labor and Popular Action Union (UASP).

The UASP leaders said after the meeting that Cerezo admitted he is facing a "difficult" situation because "there are still people interested in bringing about a coup."

He said, however, that "despite the difficult situation, the democratic system will prevail because 90 percent of the Army and all the people support it."

As for the people involved, Cerezo said "the courts will hand down a ruling on this."

The labor leaders said the meeting was not called because of the attempted coup but instead to deal with issues pertaining to the 8 March labor agreements, which have not been honored.

They added that in view of the current situation, they took the opportunity to request facts allowing them to formulate an opinion on the situation over the next few days.

Comments on Coup Attempt

PM2005095188 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 15 May 88 p 23

[By Ander Landaburu: "We Will Go to the End To Uncover Putschists' Plot"]

[Text] Guatemala City—After 3 days talking about an "insubordinate action" and playing down last Wednesday's events, yesterday President Vinicio Cerezo finally acknowledged that there was an attempted coup—a seditious uprising in which at present 11 military officers and 7 civilians have been implicated. For the first time he also admitted the gravity of the situation.

At no point did the young president show himself to be pessimistic about the recent events in his country, although he seemed to be hiding his feelings. With a conciliatory stance, admitting that his government will have to devote more attention to the Army and acknowledging that it will have to make concessions to the Armed Forces, Vinicio Cerezo asserted, however, that the coup will be investigated thoroughly.

"There are prospects for investigating the putschist plot, and we will go to the end. We will find out everything. This started today, and we have sent the documents to the Attorney General's Office with full names for the facts to be clarified and in order to establish within the law exactly what is happening in this case. We will set a precedent."

Cerezo, wearing a smart light gray suit and his usual smile, also acknowledged that since the uprising by troops at the Jutiapa and Rutauleu bases occurred, his government has attempted to play down the action in order, according to him, to counter part of the rebels' plan and also the alarming reports of the EFE news agency, which at first stated that 9,000 men had joined in the coup and that the capital was surrounded by those forces.

"Thanks to the information which we had, the situation was brought under control immediately, and the proof is the fact that we did not need to decree a state of emergency or siege. Naturally we had to convey a message of calm to the population. There was an attempt, it is true, but it was very badly planned, because it was believed that the reaction would be general and massive, but the Army officers' intelligence and training were miscalculated. It was believed that an emotional problem of an ideological nature could escalate. The rebel officers' disappointment and surprise were considerable when they learned that nothing had happened at the other bases in the country. So they peacefully withdrew, and for that reason there was no violent confrontation," he stated.

During his conversation with three foreign correspondents, Vinicio Cerezo emphasized the minority nature of the protest movement within the Army, yet acknowledged that the Armed Forces have perhaps not been paid sufficient attention so far by the civil power.

As the first step in what appears to be a series of concessions, the Guatemalan president announced that the Army will be immediately provided with 6 helicopters, which will cost about 8 million dollars.

He also emphasized the need to improve the channels of information and communication between the government and military officers, but he did not reveal what was agreed with the Army leadership.

"A democratic system without security," Cerezo began, "has more problems. I know of no country—neither the United States, nor the USSR, nor France, nor Italy—where the military do not have a specific influence on the government. But in Guatemala the political decisions are made by the government and are now respected by the Army."

On the basis of the investigation which is being conducted into seven of the country's known extreme right-wingers, President Cerezo expressed his conviction that the civilian plot was of great importance in last Wednesday's attempted coup.

"We have a grave problem; the traditional violent paramilitary right of fascist groups—and not the parliamentary right—which has tried to provoke emotional reactions which it believed would be sufficient to cause a widespread uprising in the Army which would smash the democratic system."

However, Cerezo added, "this right is doomed to extinction like the prehistoric monsters."

Names of Officers Accused in Attempt Published

PA2105225088 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 20 May 88 p 11

[Text] EL GRAFICO last night learned from highly reliable sources the names of the three discharged officers accused of participating in the 11 May incidents.

They are Major Gustavo Adolfo Diaz Lopez, who has revealed Christian Democratic actions against the Army on a television newscast, Lieutenant Edgar Geovanni Estrada Pinilla, and Captain Luis Vielman.

The source said their situation is similar to that of civilians Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, Nicolas Buonafina, Mario Castrejon Garcia-Prendes, Mario David Garcia, and Danilo Roca.

Diaz Lopez' statements have drawn heated reactions from government officials, who have clarified nothing.

Accused Civilians Deny Role in Coup Attempt

PA2005144288 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 May 88 p 6

[Text] Yesterday the five civilians who, according to the announcement by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, are accused of participating in the foiled coup rejected that charge.

At a cabinet meeting held at the presidential palace Tuesday afternoon, Cerezo disclosed the names of the five civilians involved in the 11 May coup attempt: architect Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, Mario David Garcia, political expert Danilo Roca, Dr Mario Castejon, and businessma Nicolas Buonafina.

Prompted by this disclosure, PRENSA LIBRE questioned the accused people. They concurred in saying that they had never thought of participating in that coup attempt. Therefore, they were surprised that the government had accused them of being involved in activities of that nature.

These people answered the questions posed to them on this matter in order to make their views known on the government's accusations.

Anticommunist Group Claims TASS Office Bombing

PA2005172388 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1558 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 May (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemala's clandestine organization "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA) has claimed responsibility for Wednesday's terrorist attack against the residence and office of Aleksandr Trushin, TASS correspondent in Guatemala.

An ESA bulletin distributed to the news media states that the attack against the Soviet news agency "was to express rejection of the socialist-leaning measures" adopted by the Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo government.

The document explains that "this is a warning," because if arrest warrants are issued for the five civilians involved in the abortive 11 May coup, "actions will be undertaken against members of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy," which is the ruling party.

The attack, carried out with two bombs, was perpetrated against the Soviet newsman's home, located in a residential area south of this city. This occurred on 18 May.

The explosive devices were hurled from an automobile. It destroyed an entrance and windows of the home as well as Trushin's car. However, neither Trushin nor his wife were injured.

The communique by ESA, a paramilitary organization that emerged in the 1960's, adds that it "will not rest until the communist aggression has been stopped and its defeat achieved."

It also says that "the current government is promoting revolution. If it wants war, it will have war because we are ready to die and to fight against communism any time."

The document, signed by commanders "Ubico Torokzik" and "Rafael Netanagiuhi," says that Defense Minister General Hector Gramejo, Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera, and President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo planned the coup.

According to this communique, in the recent trip to Cuba by Raquel Blandon, wife of President Cerezo Arevalo, she met with Libyan Ahmad Mustafa [not further identified] "to ask him for economic support for the next general elections in 1990."

ESA is opposed to the issuance of arrest warrants against Mario David Garcia, Danilo Roca, Nicolas Buonafina, Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, and Mario Castejon. These are the civilians whom the Cerezo Arevalo government has accused of involvement in the coup attempt.

This group stresses that the attempt was a "ploy promoted by Gen Hector Gramejo. That is the basest thing that the defense minister could have done: to sell himself and his military colleagues."

ESA members describe themselves as "Guatemala's progressive patriots," and they reaffirm that the attack on the TASS mission "was a warning."

Threatens Nicaraguan Envoy

PA2005174888 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1635 GMT 20 May 88

[Excerpt] Guatemala City 20 May (DPA)—Guatemalan clandestine group "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA) has threatened Ricardo Zambrana, the Nicaraguan ambassador to that country, with death. ESA made the threat in a communique secretly sent to the news media. The media carried that communique today. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua

Government Rejects RN Proposal for Site of Talks

PA2105155588 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Managua, 21 May (AFP)—Today the Sandinist government rejected a proposal presented by the leadership of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] to hold the cease-fire talks in Sapoa, in southern Nicaragua, and insisted the meeting be held in Managua.

RN leader Roberto Ferrey sent a message to Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco on Friday proposing that the peace talks continue in Sapoa on 25, 26, and 27 May.

Tinoco responded that his government approves the date but reiterated that the site of the meeting must be Managua because changing it would be tantamount to a regression in the peace process in which, despite great difficulties, important progress has been made in the search for peace in Nicaragua.

In conclusion, Tinoco regretted that the RN canceled a meeting between him and Ferrey in Costa Rica on Monday to analyze points that are pending with regard to an agreement about the modus operandi in areas where RN troops must concentrate.

Tinoco on U.S. Efforts To 'Ruin' Peace Talks

PA2105155188 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Today in Managua Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco warned that the U.S. Administration's pressures on the contras could ruin the peace talks and reactivate the war in the country. During a meeting with foreign correspondents, Tinoco said that the contras have not confirmed their attendance at a meeting with representatives of the Sandinist government scheduled for 25 May in Managua. Alfredo Cesar, member of the contra Directorate, said in San Jose, Costa Rica, that the meeting could be held in Sapoa, on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. Tinoco added that if the CIA strengthens the group led by Enrique Bermudez, the contra's Somozist soldier, the peacemaking process could be hindered. Tinoco said that if the meeting is not held in Managua, the Sapoa agreements would be weakened. The Sapoa agreements led to a temporary cease-fire.

The CIA and Bermudez are interested in breaking the Sapoa agreements so the war will continue in the country and so the United States can resume its military aid, Tinoco said. He added that in the past 2 months, 50 people have died; whereas during the 8 years of war, at least 400 died each month in clashes. The Nicaraguan Government has suggested to the contras an extension of the cease-fire period through September in order to negotiate an overall agreement. According to Tinoco, the division within the contra organization is affecting the talks. The Sandinist government is willing to sign agreements with groups that have the willingness to do so, such as the Miskito Indians who live on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

During his recent trip to the United States, where he met with leaders of the opposition Democratic Party, Tinoco said that the Sandinist government is not against humanitarian aid to the contras; however, it does feel that the channels through which this aid will be distributed must be defined. If there is more war, the contras will be to blame.

Tinoco also criticized the Honduran Government for the policeman's role its Army played when it expelled contra dissidents from the country. This, Tinoco said, hinders the negotiations, and it also shows that the current contra leadership is incapable of reaching an agreement. As an example, Tinoco mentioned the announcement to release approximately 60 people kidnapped by the contras; however, this has not been done.

The Nicaraguan vice foreign minister is willing to travel to Costa Rica to make preparations for the upcoming meeting. An agreement to meet on 23 May in San Jose was signed by Tinoco and contra leader Roberto Ferrey. However, this agreement has not been ratified by the contras.

The following is an excerpt of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] The Nicaraguan Resistance rebels who [words indistinct] in the face of strong U.S. Administration pressures. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] What did U.S. congressmen and Mr Wright have to say about misinformation? Did you talk to them?

[Tinoco] The problem is that lies, when they are handled by the powerful U.S. media and supported by the contras in Washington, become truths. When we got to Washington we found that the U.S. Congress was under the impression that Nicaragua was linking humanitarian aid to a definitive cease-fire. This is not true. What we have suggested is quite the contrary. We have asked that the humanitarian aid issue be resolved separately while we continue to negotiate the cease-fire. We had to clear this up immediately.

The U.S. press distorted the information in such a way that when it had to straighten out what they had distorted they said that Nicaragua had changed its position. They said that we had changed our position because they could not come right out and say that they had actually reported a lie. THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES reported a new position adopted by the Nicaraguan Government when we had actually presented a written document on this during the Managua meeting. The administration's propensity to manipulate and distort information is the problem we have over there. There are times when interested factions, such as the CIA and the contras, manipulate information to present false versions. They

cannot even confront the Nicaraguan Government's position with their own logical and reasonable positions; instead, they distort what Nicaragua says.

[Reporter] How does the U.S. Congress and Administration feel about the possible resumption of military aid, especially in light of the letter written by a group of U.S. congressmen who...

[Tinoco, interrupting] I feel that there are still some powerful factions within the U.S. Congress who continue to [words indistinct] the Central American problem, specifically the issue of Reagan's policy against Nicaragua. I think that those factions continue to insist. However, the problem is that the Reagan administration continues to manipulate; it keeps trying to turn back the progress made by the peace process. However, my feeling is that there are still sectors who support a negotiated solution. They support the negotiated solution not because they side with the revolution, but because they are convinced that the administration's current policy is mistaken and that it is harming U.S. interests.

There are U.S. congressional sectors that support the peace process not because they side with the revolution, but because they realize that the United States is losing face because of this policy. Not a single policy adopted by the Reagan administration over the past 8 years has hurt them so much politically, abroad as well as at home, as its policy against Nicaragua. You should see how this policy is hurting Bush—the contragate scandal and its connections with drug trafficking, the contras' involvement in drug trafficking is all seriously hurting them. The international community knows that this is a completely illegal policy, that it is a policy of interventionism. They also feel that this policy must end.

[Reporter] Is Mr Wright in favor of or against this policy?

[Tinoco] I think he is trying to push for a negotiated solution.

[Reporter] What about the humanitarian aid issue?

[Tinoco] AID, that is, the United States—AID is a U.S. organization—has been sending aid through Honduras. They are using Honduras to distribute the aid. It seems that they are going to begin distributing cash to the contras. That is the current situation.

Apparently the contras are not very interested in getting aid through legal channels, through Nicaragua. They probably want the aid to get to them through Honduras. We must remember that if aid gets to them through Nicaragua, then Sapoa would be strengthened. Some of them do not want to see the Sapoa agreements strengthened and therefore they prefer to receive this aid through illegal channels. They can use that money in any way they please. They can accept the money, give it to Bermudez, and he will do as he pleases with that money. Who can control him? Who can keep him from giving money to this or that contra leader? There are many ways to manipulate and to steal if they continue to receive aid through the current channels.

[Reporter] There has been some talk about a fast way to deliver aid. Can you give us details about this? Has the Verification Commission, formed by Joao Baena Soares and Cardinal Obando y Bravo, received some of the aid approved by the U.S. Congress?

[Tinoco] The fast way to deliver aid, which we have suggested, is through the International Red Cross. That is not a new proposal. There are no conditions attached to that proposal. It is simply a proposal. They claimed they had a problem, and we suggested a solution. That is what it is all about. All we did was reiterate our proposal; we reiterated our offering.

Regarding your question on whether the Verification Commission is receiving money: yes. We have heard that Baena Soares received some of it and that Obando y Bravo received the rest. They received the money on behalf of the commission. There were some problems because the U.S. Government, through AID, tried to tell the commission what it had to do—Baena Soares you do this; Obando y Bravo you do that. Baena Soares put a stop to this by letting them know that this is not their problem. How the Verification Commission will operate is a problem for the commission to resolve. The commission will establish its own rules and guidelines. [end recording]

RN To Replace Calero as Chief Negotiator

PA2105210488 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2005 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE)—Today the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] Directorate officially informed the Managua government of its decision to hold the next round of negotiations on 25, 26, 27, and 28 May in the border town of Sapoa. A message was sent by Directorate Secretary Roberto Ferrey to Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, informing him that the opposition delegation will arrive in Sapoa at 1100 on 25 May.

A cease-fire agreement signed in Sapoa on 23 March went into effect at the end of that same month and is scheduled to expire on 30 May. The rebels do not want to extend the truce because it has allowed the Sandinists, according to rebel spokesmen, to take advantage of that period to strengthen their forces.

Alfredo Cesar, also a member of the "contra" Directorate, announced in San Jose, Costa Rica, that changes will be made in the RN delegation prior to the meeting. Even the "chief negotiator," who so far had been Adolfo Calero, will be replaced by an undisclosed leader.

Cesar invited Enrique Bermudez, military commander of the rebel forces, to join the upcoming dialogue but did not say whether Bermudez will replace Calero. Two weeks ago Bermudez faced strong opposition from guerrilla commanders who sought his dismissal, but after various discussions in Miami the crisis ended, and he stayed on as rebel commander.

Contras Say 'Mutiny' Against Bermudez Ended

PA2205025388 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0158 GMT 22 May 88

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 May (REUTER)—Today the Nicaraguan rebels announced that the mutiny among their troops in Honduras has ended and that the anti-Sandinist leadership has reaffirmed its support for contra commander Enrique Bermudez.

The rebels released copies of a document signed by approximately 70 contra commanders and the 5 political leaders in which they state that "the differences among them have been resolved."

The contra commanders met in eastern Honduras on 15 May and drafted an agreement. Details of the meeting had been kept secret until today. Even though the rebels officially announced that the mutiny has ended, some dissident commanders claim that many of those who signed the document did so because they were threatened by Bermudez and that approximately 3,000 rebels are still active in the uprising.

The document says the contras decided to "support Bermudez' actions and decisions and to do what is necessary to maintain unity, cohesion, and morale within the organization's military structure."

According to the document, four of the dissident commanders who were recently expelled from Honduras have been invited to rejoin the contra forces, as long as they respect Bermudez' authority. The dissident military commanders were dismissed from the ranks of the organization after they accused Bermudez, a former Somoza National Guard colonel, of corruption and of acting like a tyrant.

A contra spokesman said only one commander, known as Pofi, continues to create unrest. The spokesman stressed that the document reaffirms "the principle of the civilian authority's supremacy over the military," in direct reference to the past problems between Bermudez and the contra's political leadership.

Panama

Noriega Lists Conditions for Dialogue

PA2105000588 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2152 GMT 20 May 88

[Speech by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama Defense Forces commander in chief, at the inauguration of a sports complex in the San Miguelito district of Panama City—live]

[Text] Brothers of San Miguelito, members of the various Panamanian Dignity Brigades, once again San Miguelito has written on the pages of the fatherland's history. They are dignified words written for a dignified fatherland. These brigades, which include men and women, professionals, farmers, workers, students, and intellectuals, are a new phenomenon. They are new and different because they have emerged from the pain and threats suffered by the fatherland.

Those powerful individuals who believe they can come to this territory and take control of it without facing revenge are mistaken. [applause] Those powerful individuals who believe we are toying with our nationalistic, patriotic, and brave positions are also mistaken. [applause] I do not know how many people will die for the fatherland, but I know the invaders will receive a dose of their own medicine. They must therefore not play with this people's patience, dignity, and future. This is a friendly, peaceful people, but they have no label that identifies them as docile, bought-off, or cowardly.

Ladies and gentlemen, I say to the members of the brigades—those who want to enter the next phase of training, those described by the previous speaker—know your left flank from your right flank. You must know your flanks. In war you must know which is the left flank and which is the right flank. You must be patient. Lieutenant Colonel Correa was telling me that the first reserves basic training course is about to conclude. After receiving the reserves basic training diploma, you will move on to the second level, which is the tactical level. Health and good physical shape are essential for a soldier.

As for various statements made by Legislator Luis Gomez about the ministers, which you applauded, I also agree. I agree with the president. [applause] Having reached that agreement with the president, this president, Solis Palma, is an achievement for you who have demanded improvements from someone else now hiding in Quarry Heights. [applause]

We have made progress. We have made progress because the president already has a specific work plan; he is the president who has not made compromises with the oligarchs, candy men, or sugar men of this country. [applause] We have made progress. We have made progress, and it is necessary for the new ministers to also participate, because

the people must know those of whom they demand responsibilities. Responsibilities must have first names and surnames, positions, and ministries.

We cannot complain to the president about things a minister may be doing. [applause] San Miguelito brothers, as Panamanians, we must think in Islamic terms: People should be punished in that part of their body they use to sin, so he who uses his hands to sin should have them cut off. [applause]

We are going to have to reach that radical level so officials can end evil and negative attitudes in the ministries' infrastructures.

On many occasions it is not the ministers who are wrong. There are leeches stuck to the infrastructure of the administration. It is these leeches who are responsible for corruption, contracts, and deals. We must put an end to this. We must support the president so he can do a clean-up job, because those leeches are traitors who bring poverty and hunger to the people. [applause]

I agree with Lucho Gomez that we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by gloating and that we must view gloating and gloaters with misgivings. That was the attitude that prevailed when the Torrijos-Carter Treaties were signed. The treaties were signed in 1977. Either you keep silent or I will stop speaking, please. After the treaties were signed, everyone thought Ancon Hill was Panamanian, but they were mistaken. Torrijos thought he was leaving Ancon Hill in the hands of the Panamanians, but he was mistaken. Torrijos thought the Americans were saints, and he was mistaken. Torrijos thought the Americans would not violate the treaties, and he was mistaken. We were mistaken, too, because we, too, thought all this was true. The Panamanian people also trusted in the good faith of the other side, because the Panamanians had a gloating attitude.

All of us, because of our failure to denounce violations and to monitor compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties—which succeeded in setting a deadline for the presence of imperialism here—are at fault. All of us, peasants, workers, and labor members, did not follow up on the treaties. This is why the treaties have been violated.

Let us be on the alert. Let us be on guard and not rest. Let that constant watch remain strong. Let preparation never end. The struggle will last until midnight on 31 December 1999. [applause]

This patriotic nation, the patriotic Panamanians, have given and continue to give a lesson of dignity to America and the world. We Panamanians have said and are aware of the fact that this is the last bastion of Latin American dignity. [applause]

As far as the dialogues are concerned, if we look at the talks promoted by the popular forces as forceful, positive, and Panamanian, then if someone chooses not to participate, it is his problem. It is their problem if they fail to attend the meetings, because the decisions made there, the bases established, and the conclusions reached will be the Panamanian state's basic position when others may want to sit and talk. [applause]

I can only repeat that we have our own views about the need for democracy. Our democracy is democracy without the Made in USA label; it is democracy with the Panamanian tricolor, with the flavor of the Panamanian sancocho [native soup], and to the tune of the tamborito [native dance]. That is how our elections of 7 May 1989 will be held, and let them be ready, ladies and gentlemen. Let them be ready, [applause] because the elections will go on, with or without them. [applause]

It is important to reassert here that the dialogue and talks that must be held between civilized men must be based, first, on respect; second, on dignity, even if one of the sides is more powerful than the other; and third, no talks can be held if aggression at any level or degree, be it psychological or economic, continues. In addition, there should also be respect for the president that the Panamanians accept; that is, Manuel Solis Palma. There can be no dialogue or solution if a large number of troops stay in our territory for psychological aggression. [applause]

This is our truth: There can be no solution where the popular forces do not join in a militantly recognized government. [applause] This is my answer. If I have not said anything, it is because I know it, and because I know it, I remain silent. [applause]

Noriega Spokesman on Status of Talks With U.S.

PA2205195788 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1849 GMT 22 May 88

[Text] Panama City, 22 May (DPA)—Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) now in power and General Manuel Antonio Noriega's personal spokesman, told DPA that it will take at least 1 week to resolve the crisis between the United States and Panama.

Escobar added that the resolution of the problem between the two countries basically will depend on the Reagan administration's attitude with regard to the requirements demanded by Gen Noriega, such as the suspension of economic sanctions, the immediate recall of the 2,000 soldiers recently brought to Panama by the United States, and so on.

Escobar confirmed that State Department envoy Michael Kozak and his team left Panama for the White House to submit a "high-level report on the status of negotiations with the Panama Defense Forces chief."

According to the PRD president, on Monday or Tuesday at the latest Michael Kozak will return to continue what has been described as "special negotiations."

Although Gen Noriega's special representative did not reveal the status of the negotiations with the United States, it was reported that "the negotiations have been thorough. Any agreements reached will result from consensus by both parties."

Escobar's statements came in response to reports from Washington that there was no agreement between Panama and the United States and that emphasized the existing disagreements between Reagan and his team of presidential advisers.

Change in Diplomatic ID's; U.S. 'Abuses' Cited

PA2205154088 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 22 May 88 pp 1, 8-A

[Unattributed article: "Because of the Gringos' Abuses, the Diplomatic Corps' Identification Cards To Be Changed"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has proceeded to change the identification cards of the diplomats accredited in our country in order to organize the development of their activities on the isthmus in the best possible way. As is well known, the U.S. mission in Panama has abused the diplomatic privileges it has been granted, requesting exemptions of articles and other luxury items, especially automobiles. It is hoped that with the implementation of this new measure by the Foreign Ministry, the abuses committed mainly by the U.S. diplomatic mission in our country will end.

Deputy Minister Denies Rumors of Bank Closure

PA2205041788 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Azael Furcaid, deputy planning minister and alternate representative to the Banking Commission, has denied rumors that the banks may close:

[Begin Furcaid recording] I am totally unaware of any report that banks are going to close on Monday. This is the first news I have of this. From the official view, there is nothing to that effect. On the contrary, the banks are gradually recovering. There have been requests made by many banks that want to gradually lift certain restrictions. There is a climate of peace and cooperation on the part of the bank clientele. The Panamanian people have shown maturity and interest in having the banks recover. So from the official view, that is totally false. If there are rumors to that effect, they must surely be politically motivated. They also may be rumors that our country is getting accustomed to hearing based on other causes. But this rumor is officially unfounded. [end recording]

Argentina

Official Returns From L.A. Tour on Falklands

PY2305012388 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2208 GMT 22 May 88

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA)—Today Juan Carlos Beltramino, the Foreign Ministry adviser on border and South Atlantic affairs, returned from a tour that took him to Uruguay, Bolivia, Mexico, and Venezuela. In each country, Beltramino reiterated the Argentine stand on the Malvinas Islands—that the sovereignty issue must be a part of any negotiation. Beltramino thereby got a head start on a similar tour that Timothy Eggar, British under secretary for foreign affairs, began in Montevideo yesterday.

Beltramino's trip was an attempt by the Argentine Foreign Ministry to neutralize Eggar's tour, which was suspended in March 1988 because countries such as Brazil and Uruguay refused to receive him due to the "Fire Focus" military maneuvers the British carried out on the Malvinas Islands at that time.

Tonight, a diplomatic source told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "Argentina is not overlooking any move on the international chessboard," thereby describing Beltramino's tour through the very same countries Eggar is scheduled to visit in the next few days.

According to the sources, Beltramino received "responses of unrestricted support for the Argentine stand" of observing the UN call to sit at a negotiating table without any sort of preconditions. [passage omitted]

Army Commanders Discuss Rebellions, Arms

PY2005235488 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Today the Army commanders ended their 2-day meeting to analyze the consequences on the force of the Holy Week and Monte Caseros rebellions. The meeting took place in the Army General Staff Headquarters, Libertador Building.

During the meeting Army Chief of General Staff Dante Caridi analyzed, with the commanders of the three branches of the Armed Forces, the internal situation of the institution.

The topics of discussions were, among other, the consequences of the Holy Week and Monte Caseros incidents on the force, the possibility that the United States will supply equipment, and the use of budget resources with which to implement the system of programming, planning, and budgeting, which foresees allocating money exclusively to items contemplated in the strategic objectives of the government's defense policy. The plan has the purpose of extracting the maximum efficiency from the available resources.

The meetings had an open agenda. This made possible the discussion of several other items such as the sale of tanks to Ecuador and the sale of Army property in order to finance military programs. This has been done, or is being contemplated, by other branches, too, and it was proposed by Defense Minister Jose Jaunarena in Neuquen earlier in the week.

The reactivation of the TAMSE plant for the production of TAM tanks for export was also discussed. This plant is located in Boulogne, Buenos Aires Province.

Another item discussed was the possible increase of the U.S. arms supply to Argentina, despite the United Kingdom's objections. According to informed sources, next week a team of U.S. technicians and experts will arrive in Argentina to start repairing armored vehicles and helicopters that have broken down and cannot be used.

A report on court proceedings of cases involved in the Holy Week and Monte Caseros rebellions that have not reached the court martial stage was also discussed. Yesterday Judge Advocate Alberto Goria briefed the commanders on the situation of case 450, which involves chiefs and officers who fought against guerrillas in the former I Army Corps jurisdiction. This probably included a discussion of statements by Guillermo Suarez Mason, former I Army Corps chief, who cast doubts over the application of the law of due obedience on his seconds in command, trying to get himself acquitted.

Today Caridi presided over the promotions board to consider the claims of officers who were not promoted last year and the cases of those officers who are being tried for the latest military incidents. A military source confirmed this but denied the authenticity of the list of promotions that some newspapers published. The source further said that the board will start considering promotions beginning 26 August and will end its job at the end of September.

Finance Minister Comments on Foreign Debt

PY2005195588 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2351 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Concerning the foreign debt, today Economy Minister Juan Sorrouille stated that the time has come to end the stagnant situation and to begin the serious task seeking a mechanism to reduce the debt and to strengthen the financial flow from multilateral organizations to the developing countries.

Sourrouille made these remarks at the closing session of the 18th Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development (ALIDE), which met for 4 days in this capital.

Sourrouille stressed that the decrease of the debt will allow the funds to be used to finance development.

Sourrouille recalled the origin of the debt crisis and criticized the situation under which the most developed countries of the world financed the development of Latin America, whereas now Latin America finances the most developed countries of the world.

Sourrouille stated that between 1973 and 1981, the flow of external resources to Latin America amounted to $92 billion, while between 1982 and 1987 the outflow from Latin America amounted to $145 billion.

He termed the situation with the creditors as perverse, because the external resources, instead of financing development, end up financing the payment of the foreign debt interest.

Sourrouille admitted, however, that the foreign debt problem still prevails and added that in view of the absence of new solutions, it is believed that the business sector could resolve this problem. The foreign debt will be reduced if exports increase.

Sourrouille recalled that the Argentine Government has maintained the highest real exchange rate since World War II over the past three years, thus giving our exporters, both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, the most powerful incentive to export. This must be added to the benefits received from fiscal and credit incentives, as well as those of a commercial deregulation policy.

Sourrouille added that this effort has an objective: to attain a more ample integration of the Argentine economy with the world's trade flows because we are convinced that this is the only way to make our development feasible.

Atucha I, Embalse Nuclear Plants Operational

PY2005134588 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1055 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 may (TELAM)—According to an announcement released by CNEA, the Atucha I nuclear plant has been connected to the national interconnected system, and today the plant will reach its full operational potential.

The report adds that on 18 May Atucha I was operating at 80 percent of its full capacity, while the Embalse nuclear plant, which became operational on 16 May, is now operating at 60 percent of its full capacity.

It has been reported that before the weekend the Embalse plant will supply 600,000 kW to the interconnected system.

Power Cuts Lifted; Other Restrictions Remain

PY2305011288 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 May 88 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Yesterday the Energy Secretariat decided to lift the power cuts it had been implementing due to the emergency state of the National Inter-Connected System (SIN), but restrictions will be maintained in non- essential public activities.

The state entity ratified its suggestion that the use of light be especially restricted in shop windows and commercial signs until the system recovers its reserves. It also asked the population in general to use electricity rationally until the situation is fully overcome.

The situation of nuclear plants and hydro-electric complexes "make it possible to satisfy the demand (of electric power) for the next few weeks, but the lack of sufficient reserves makes it difficult to meet unexpected needs."

The secretariat also reported that "Atucha I and Embalse power stations will be working to capacity as from next Monday" and that the situation at the Salto Grande thermal and hydroelectric plant "has not changed substantially" due to the lack of heavy rainfall.

Bolivia

Pope Views 'Onerous Burden' of Foreign Debt

PY2005153888 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 May 88 Supplement p 6

["Excerpts" of speech by Pope John Paul II to the diplomatic corps at the apostolic nunciature in La Paz on 10 May]

[Excerpts] I want to express my great satisfaction at being in this city of La Paz and at having the opportunity to meet with representatives of the many countries and international organizations accredited to the Bolivian Government. [passage omitted]

One of the many factors of instability that currently affect the world, and very particularly the developing countries, is the onerous burden of the foreign debt. The imbalance between the amount of this debt and the countries' capacity to pay it and the difference between the amounts lent and the returns demanded by the creditors are causing extremely serious harm to many poor countries. The huge burden of the debt is threatening to frustrate the legitimate yearning for development to which these countries are entitled.

The Holy See supports all initiatives aimed at resolving, in accordance with the principles of justice and equality, this grave problem, whose consequences affect mostly the poorest and most destitute people.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you that you will always find in the Holy See a listener interested in all topics related to world peace and other problems that affect the international community.

As this meeting reaches its end, I want to thank you very much for your presence and to express my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of your countries, for the success of the institutions you represent, for the success of your missions in Bolivia, and for the happiness of your loved ones.

Trafficking 'Slave Trade'

PY2105225388 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 May 88 p 3

[Excerpt] In his homily "For Peace and Justice," delivered yesterday in the city of Santa Cruz during mass, the vicar of Christ said drug trafficking must be fought because it is an infamous activity.

Pope John Paul II emphatically said: "Drug trafficking has truly become a slave trade because it involves the most terrible slavery and sows corruption and death in your country. Thus, it is urgent to not only protect the youth from drug abuse but to combat drug trafficking itself because it is an infamous activity."

The pope also said it is urgent to identify the basic causes or roots for this phenomenom in order to establish effective guidelines. "Thus, you are facing an ardous task: to transform the current Bolivian society into a new society, into a truly Christian society in its foundation and in its expression," he added. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister on Antinarcotics 'Struggle'

PY1905182588 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Interior Minster Juan Carlos Duran has said that Bolivia has achieved extraordinary results in the struggle against drug trafficking, results that will prompt increased financial support from the United States and from other countries in the world.

Duran (?noted) the latest official U.S. Government statements concerning the Bolivian conduct on this issue. He also said that Bolivia has achieved very interesting results in the implementation of the eradication programs.

Duran noted, however, the skepticism of some people in our country concerning the results achieved. He explained that the remarks made by U.S. Government officials and other people are the best evidence of the Bolivian conduct.

[Begin Duran recording] The national government, the Bolivian Government, has achieved resounding success in the struggle against drug trafficking. This has been expressed by the different delegations that attended the world conference in Vienna and by the United States of America, of course. This has again been confirmed. It is unfortunate, however, that this must be reported by other people in order to make it credible. However, when a Bolivian official—it does not matter if this official is a minister who has been implementing the investigation—reports resounding successes in the struggle against drug trafficking, no one takes into account his remarks. It seems like there is a lack of credibility in the remarks made by Bolivian officials.

Nonetheless, successes have undoubtedly been achieved. This can be noticed every day. Thus, the report on resounding successes in the struggle against drug trafficking represents an accolade for us because there are even some U.S. congressmen who intend to disregard these successes and (?could) enforce economic amendments, especially in the field of international cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking. [end recording]

The interior minister said that the government is streamlining the antinarcotics programs. He also pointed out that existing funds are insufficient to cope with such a delicate effort.

Nevertheless, the interior minister was optimistic about future support for Bolivia at an international level. He said that both the United States and other nations that attended the world conference on the struggle against drug trafficking in Vienna have made offers in this regard.

Bedregal on Government Coca Farm Replacement

PY1905185088 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 88

[Excerpts] Yesterday, in a message delivered at the Chamber of Deputies during debates over a bill on controlled substances, Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez said that President Paz' administration will not violently or abruptly replace coca plantations.

Minister Bedregal appeared before the Chamber of Deputies with Jose Justiniano, minister of agriculture, campesino affairs, and livestock affairs, to explain the government position regarding the bill on controlled substances. Minister Bedregal confirmed the government decision to continue to fight drug trafficking, but he warned that this policy does not include violent methods of replacing coca plantations.

[Begin Bedregal recording] The current government points out that it continues to support the program for the replacement of coca plantations. We want to make clear, however, that the policies proposed by the Agriculture, Campesino Affairs, and Livestock Affairs Ministry through the Secretariat for Alternative Development, which involve a complete long-term program for regional development and agricultural reconstruction, etc., is one of the Bolivian objectives that we have been carefully implementing in the last few years. This is an entirely correct and valid element. [end recording]

Minister Bedregal said the Bolivian Government will continue to fight drug trafficking as a matter of national conscience, and not as a result of imperialistic pressures. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister urged the deputies to seek a consensus in order to give the country a legal instrument with which to effectively fight drug trafficking and implement the program for the replacement of coca plantations on the basis of agriculture and livestock development projects.

Brazil

Court Accepts Petition on Sarney Questioning

PY2005013588 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Today the Federal Supreme Court accepted the petition for the legal questioning of President Sarney submitted by the CPI [Congressional Commission of Inquiry] of the Senate that is investigating reports of irregularities in the government.

Senators also want to know if President Sarney had in fact said that the Senate CPI is practicing moral terrorism against the government. Planalto Palace did not comment on the decision because it has not yet received the official communication.

Industry Minister Announces New Measures

PY2005030088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Manchete Television in Portuguese 1413 GMT 19 May 88

[Speech by Industry Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco at Planalto Palace in Brasilia—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As you, Mr President, asserted in several speeches and the news conference held in June 1987, political freedom is tied to economic freedom, and the market economy is its most legitimate expression. Therefore, private enterprise must be the dynamic agent of the country's development. In this regard, the basic principle of the new economic measures is that full freedom of enterprise must exist. The era of state intervention is over. Interventionism suffocates society and inhibits initiative.

Economic activities, apparently controlled by the private sector, have actually been conducted with an iron hand by state bureaucracy, which exercises a tyrannical and absolute power over the productive agents.

The bureaucratic apparatus, which is slow and oversized, always occupies new spaces to the detriment of the private sector. All that is left for the businessmen is to operate within the borders of what is mandatory and what is prohibited; bureaucracy never approves or gives its support to any project despite the fact that the businessman takes the initiative, invests the capital, and runs the risk.

We must reverse this situation by giving private enterprise more freedom of action, freeing it from regulations and over-regulation, which only contribute to strengthening bureaucratic power.

To deregulate the government's decisionmaking power over the private sector's decision requires, above all, the government's political will. You, Mr President, and your ministers have shown this will.

As Your Excellency has stated, giving this difficult subject a new dimension, the privatization of the Brazilian economy must entail more than a mere sale of stocks of government-owned enterprises. The privatization process must be regarded as a new process in which the economic development process is led by the private sector, free of statism's stumbling blocks.

Thanks to Your Excellency we were reversing this situation with the new industrial process. Four measures will represent a decisive step to streamline the state's participation: Previous controls on exports will be eliminated; customs tariffs will be modified; objectives and instruments of the new industrial policy will be defined; and, finally, the institutional foundations will be reorganized.

The purpose of eliminating previous controls for issuing export bills, which are currently required by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department, is to rationalize, expedite, and deregulate the export mechanism. This will contribute to our trade balance. This control system affects 3,000 different products and entails the need for authorization by 16 federal government organizations.

The modification of the customs tariffs will represent a fundamental starting point for the industrial policy. It will promote the adjustment of tariff levels to the current productive apparatus. Customs tariffs during the 30 years since the 1957 tax reform have lost their characteristic as an industrial policy and foreign trade tool. The implementation of successive special export regulations has created a causative apparatus through which exemption and import tax reductions were granted to certain products, specific sectors, and individual enterprises. As a consequence, the current efficiency of the internal economy and competitiviness abroad is negative.

Parallel to the custom tariffs system, additional tributes and contributions were established that burdened imports, thus creating a situation of anarchy that jeopardizes any government policy for the industrial sector. Therefore, the tax reform seeks to streamline these distortions through the establishment of tariff levels that are in keeping with the level of competitiveness reached by our industry. This will reduce tributes that, directly or indirectly, burden imports and, thus, it will eliminate the special import regulations.

Tax exemptions are restricted to those goods mentioned in laws and those necessary to meet the objectives of the industrial policy.

The basic goal of the new industrial policy is to increase the investment level without any restrictions regarding the origin of the capital, be it national or foreign. The only restriction will be regarding the participation of the public sector in this new phase of our development. In view of the shortage of resources to finance even its original and basic activities, the state cannot make investments in the productive sectors which, everyone knows, is managed much better by the private sector.

As a consequence, no advanced authorization will be necessary to install a new industrial project, provided the project does not receive government incentives. The manufacturing registration certificate [certificado de registro de fabricacao], which represents a true administrative market reserve and a headache to businessmen, is replaced by a simple statement noting that the product complies with the required specifications.

The percentage of national components has been improved because the nationalization of Brazilian industry will no longer be promoted at any cost. This percentage will be established taking into account the incorporation of technology that will be compatible with the state of development and competitive level reached by the product at an international level.

No authorization request for the project to be developed will be required from enterprises seeking fiscal benefits. Automatic and all-encompassing mechanisms will be established instead. As a consequence, the generalized practice of analyzing each case individually is thus replaced by a new kind of relationship between the state and private enterprise that is based on credibility and responsibility.

Moreover, the new industrial policy law consolidates all regulations in this regard, simplifies procedures, and eliminates inadequate concessions for the new industrialization process. As a consequence, 28 laws and decree laws are completely or partially cancelled.

The integrated sectorial programs, the technological-industrial development programs, and the Commission for the Concession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs, BEFIEX, will be the main mechanisms that will support the implementation of the new industrial policy. The integrated sectorial programs are designed to discuss jointly the activities of particular sectors, bearing in mind that the effectiveness of one enterprise benefits others.

From the fiscal point of view, the adjustment of tariffs on capital goods and imported goods will be the basic tool for the integrated sectorial programs. Tax reduction will only be granted when this adjustment cannot be made.

The technological-industrial development programs represent a qualitative step forward in the industrial policy and a tool that will allow the modernization of our industry. The main idea is to encourage businessman to invest a portion of the resources generated by his enterprise in the development of our own technology, of a national technology, thus reversing the prevailing situation that makes the government the main financial source for technological development and also the main promoter of this sector.

The new economic policy also provides for the import of technology in order to incorporate international technological development into our industry.

The industries that use high technology are constantly generating innovations and are the centers for promotion of technological developments in the rest of the economic system. These industries are granted preferential treatment by the sectorial integration programs and the technological development programs.

The BEFIEX program guarantees the insertion of our economy into the world market. This program maintains its original goal of increasing our imports. This program has been perfected, rationalized, and debureaucratized, and, due to its flexible nature, has adapted to the new industrial policy.

A major new feature in this program and in the industrial policy is the priority that has been attached to the companies headquartered in the areas under the administration of SUDENE [Superintendency for Development of the Northeast] and SUDAM [Superintendency for Developing the Amazon Region]. Irrespective of the sector in which they work or the volume of their exports, those companies will pay no taxes on their exports, those companies will pay no taxes on their imports and on manufactured products, while the companies headquartered in other regions will be granted a tax reduction only.

The new industrial policy will have no negative impact on public finances. Fiscal benefits and their annual ceiling will be established in the nation's general budget. The benefits will be granted on a decreasing scale and for a specific time, which will be enough to support private initiative.

Even though the objective of the new policy is the modernization of the industrial sector as a whole, irrespective of company size or capital origin, this policy favors the smaller companies because it improves and makes automatic the process of granting incentives, thus helping to resolve sectorial problems. This policy encourages the creation of company partnerships with a permanent administrative and technological structure. In addition, it allows for the creation of consortiums for the joint implementation of the BEFIEX program. The old CDI [Industrial Development Council], the CONSIDER [National Council for Nonferrous Materials and Steel], and the Industrial Technology Secretariat, which are organizations of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, have been eliminated.

A new council for industrial development will be created. It will be comprised of five permanent ministers. Other ministers, whose sectors are related to the topics to be discussed, will be specially invited to attend certain meetings. The council will guarantee the honest cooperation of the ministries that are connected with the industrial sector, respecting their respective jurisdiction.

The private sector will participate through a consultative committee and through the sectorial chambers. The committee, which may propose industrial policy measures to the Council of Ministers, will be made up of five representatives of the industrial sector. The chambers will design the integrated sectorial programs.

The council will operate through the Special Secretariat for Industrial Development, which will be the council's executive secretariat.

Mr President, Messrs ministers of state, businessmen, gentlemen, the industrial policy that you are implementing, Mr President, is actually a policy of prosperity for the country. The objective of this policy is not to increase the wealth of those who are already rich. The ethical and moral foundations of this policy are based on the pressing need to create wealth on the basis of creative and productive work, for the noble purpose of improving the situation of the poorer and the have-nots, thus raising the living standards of the entire Brazilian people. Thank you very much.

Army Minister Against Extension of Amnesty

PY2005224188 Brasilia Radio Nacional de Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves has condemned the proposal made to the National Constituent Assembly to extend the amnesty for former military officers who were stripped of their rank.

The minister believes that the demand being made by those who benefited from the amnesty law for rewards, reinstatement, and access to posts to which they have no legal right is unjustified, unacceptable, and unreasonable.

Chile

Government To Warn People on No Vote Risks

PY1905190588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] In view of the significance of the decision that is to be made in the near future, the government of the Armed Forces and of the forces of order will do all in its power to warn the people of the risks that are implicit in the upcoming electoral decisions, because the position that the opposition has adopted reflects unjustified and unacceptable ignorance of the immense work that this government has made in an effort to build a new democracy and to avoid the fratricidal struggle that came very close in 1973.

This sentence is part of a public statement that Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has just released at the Interior Ministry in response to the unprecedented campaign that the Christian Democratic, Socialist, and Marxist sectors have unleashed against the government and against the Armed Forces and the forces of order, charging that government officials and military men will eventually intervene in the electoral contest.

The statement stresses that the people must be aware that steps have been taken in connection with the commitment that the government, the Armed Forces, and the forces of order have assumed toward the victory of the yes vote, and that this effort will continue within the appropriate framework of respect and legality, driven by a spirit of real patriotism, far from party considerations or those of the interests of the parties, committees, or independent groups who support the projection of the government work.

The statement concludes by saying that the government has taken all necessary measures to guarantee a clean electoral contest, so that all sectors that follow the existing legal regulations may participate in the plebiscite on an egalitarian basis.

PCCh To Support No Vote at Plebiscite

PY2005193288 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 May 88 p C-4

[Text] Yesterday United Left [IU] political leaders said that the Communist Party has instructed its members to rapidly register with the electoral registry in order to support the "no vote" at the upcoming plebiscite.

According to the sources consulted by EL MERCURIO, the PCCh has gradually succeeded in overcoming the initial resistance to the registration among a considerable sector of its rank-and-file, particularly the youth.

IU spokesmen have said that a large part of the Communist constituency has already registered, thus complying with the instructions given by the party executive organs. It has been assured that this might be a preparatory step for a future resolution by the PCCh Central Committee, the call for a no vote.

IU members believe that after the PCCh reconsiders its position, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) will be the only IU party that will abstain in the plebiscite.

The Historic Socialist Party, the third IU party that had not yet made a decision, this Tuesday called for a no vote.

The decision to join the "campaign for the no vote," which four of the seven IU parties made last February, provoked a crisis in the coalition, in view of the lack of a single position toward the plebiscite. In fact, the two strategies that coexisted within IU were reflected by the

creation of two organs that marked the split in the coalition: The Socialist Command for the No Vote and Command Against the Fraud.

According to some analysts, the decision to fine those who register but fail to vote—as Electoral Service Director Juan Ignacio Garcia has said—will inevitably neutralize the abstentionist trends that are still alive within the PCCh.

Even though some leftist leaders have hinted that the PCCh may have already agreed to support the no vote, the Marxist party is not likely to make any public announcement before the government establishes the date of the plebiscite. Nevertheless, IU sources have said that the PCCh remains skeptical over the possibility that an electoral contest may help destabilize the regime. That is why it will continue to insist that the plebiscite must be held in an atmosphere of great agitation and social commotion.

Poll: Number Planning To Abstain in Vote Drops
PY2105135188 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 May 88 p C-2

[Text] The Center for Development Studies (CED), the Latin American Institute of Multinational Studies (ILET), and the Center for Education, Information, and Studies (SUR) conducted a poll in April. The poll showed that 38.7 percent of those questioned supported the no vote and 22.5 percent favor the yes vote. Those polled were asked to answer according to two criteria: if the plebiscite were held the next day, and if General Pinochet were the candidate.

The aforementioned figures changed considerably when polling only those who have already registered with the electoral registries: 27.7 percent supported the yes vote as opposed to 35.9 percent the no vote.

The results of the poll were released yesterday during a news conference held by the members of the three academic centers in charge of the joint public opinion poll project, including Juan Gabriel Valdes, Eugenio Tironi, Guillermo Campero, and Carlos Vergara.

The poll was conducted in greater Santiago during the second and third week of April 1987 [as published] with a sample of 700 people over 18 years of age.

According to the results, most of the people who participated in this poll (68 percent) believe the upcoming plebiscite to be very important, a fact reflected in the large number of registered voters. However, the small number of registered youth shows that this sector of society is less interested in the subject.

A percentage of 39.4 said that they do not believe the Armed Forces will guarantee a clean plebiscite, while 34.2 believe to the contrary. A percentage of 40.7 believe it is unlikely there will be a fraud due to the close monitoring of the event by the opposition, while 26.4 percent disagreed.

According to the poll, those interviewed who support the "no vote", especially the youth and high school students, are delaying their registration. The older sectors of society are more inclined to support the "yes vote" and have the largest percentage of registered voters.

The number of people who said they are undecided or will abstain from voting has dropped (from 20.1 percent to 15.7 percent and from 8.6 percent to 4.4 percent, respectively, during the last November-April period). The poll reveals that the number of those "undecided" has tended to drop in relation to those who have decided to support either the "yes vote" or the "no vote" during the upcoming plebiscite.

However, it has been noted that despite the aforementioned phenomenon, there are still many undecided; since 30 percent of the those who participated in this poll believe that indecision has grown during the past few months.

On the other hand, 26 percent of those interviewed said that they would like to see a government similar to Frei's be elected, 16 percent would like a government like Alessandri's, 14 percent one like Pinochet's, and 11 percent one like Allende's.

The majority of "no vote" supporters are young (18-39 years of age), while older people favor the "yes vote." The number of people over the age of 40 that support the "yes vote" is larger than those who support the "no vote." Men are more inclined to support the no vote (45 percent) while a greater number of women (20 percent) have said they are undecided.

Regardless of the political leanings, those interviewed (59 percent) were optimistic about the country's future. This represents a radical change from last November, when 71 percent said the contrary.

In conclusion, sociologist Guillermo Campero said that the undecided will mostly lean in favor of the "no vote." He said that what could prompt them to reach this decision would be if the government harasses the opposition or says that no drastic economic changes will be made in the future. He added that what could make the undecided choose to support the "yes vote" would be if the government decides to promise to promote a greater social equality and democracy.

Campero noted that "a full and absolute certainty that the vote will be secret will also be a strong reason for the number of undecided to drop and decide to support one of the sides."

United Left Leader on Post-Vote Government

PY1905190588 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] United Left Leader Jose Sanfuentes said that it will not be difficult for the opposition to agree upon who will lead the temporary government after the regime is defeated in the plebiscite.

Sanfuentes said that the people will never negotiate with Pinochet or his representatives. He said, however, that after Pinochet is defeated, important sectors of the Armed Forces will be ready to negotiate.

Jose Sanfuentes said that at that time the withdrawal of the Armed Forces to their barracks will be negotiated and that the power will be immediately handed down to the people.

Sanfuentes added that after Pinochet's defeat, a government representing oppositionist sectors may be installed. [recorded passage indistinct]

Jose Sanfuentes said that it is not the time to discuss possibilities of finding an opposition leader, because the country will have a plebiscite and not open elections. Sanfuentes concluded by saying that the United Left believes that to oust the regime the opposition must be tightly united, without exceptions.

Aylwin Says Pinochet Uses 'Guerrilla' Language

PY1905014188 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 230 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has charged General Pinochet with using the language of a guerrilla, of an extremist, against opposition members.

Aylwin said that the behavior and words used by Pinochet are out of character with his position as chief executive. He said that as chief executive Pinochet should try to promote peace and harmony among Chileans.

[Begin Aylwin recording] Instead, he uses the language of a guerrilla. He is at war with a sector of the nation. He has uttered offensive words and threats. He has used the language of an extremist. The general seems to have lost his composure because he knows he is going to lose. He is doing great harm to the nation by persisting in dividing Chileans into two groups: friends or foes. He has thus undermined his position and national debate. [end recording]

Aylwin said he has urged an improvement in the level of the national debate. Unfortunately, he said, we have been held back by the intransigence and stubbornness of those who do not seem to act out of reason, but as zealots.

The PDC leader stated that his party will not participate in this type of debate. He said: We believe most Chileans want peace, not war; accord and agreement, not violence. He also criticized the involvement of senior Interior Ministry officials and military officers in Pinochet's electoral campaign.

Aylwin said the above involvement and the language used by Pinochet show the extent to which this regime is antidemocratic. He added that Chilean Government officials have always expressed their opinions about their achievements, but it has always been considered immoral and antidemocratic for the president or other government officials to actively participate in any electoral campaign.

Debt Negotiator Says Proposal 'Well Received'

PY2005025088 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] The Chilean negotiator of the foreign debt has said in London that our proposal to renegotiate the foreign debt is being well received by the creditor banks.

Hernan Somerville said that none of the 340 commercial creditor banks has rejected our renegotiation proposals. This shows that the banks are acknowledging the efforts Chile has made to honor its commitments, he said.

The objective of the renegotiation is to lower the interest rates fixed by the contracts Chile signed for its credits and to get the banks to take a more flexible position of the banks so as to allow Chile to return to the voluntary credit markets.

Somerville said Chile is in a good bargaining position because the first payment of the debt is scheduled for 1993.

Government Protest to UN on Rights Actions

PY1905020088 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Today Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci reported that the Chilean Government has lodged a protest note with the UN secretary general. In this note, the Chilean Government warns the UN secretary general that should the irregular actions by the United Nations continue regarding the human rights situation, Chile would seriously consider terminating once and for all its cooperation in this field.

Ducci said the protest note was delivered to the UN secretary general by Ambassador Pedro Daza. Ducci stated that Chile will continue to cooperate with UN special observer Fernando Volio. He said Chile will do this because it is in keeping with its principles and because Chile does not want to further discredit the international system designed to protect human rights.

The note explains that Chile has time and again protested the illegal, irregular fashion in which its case has been treated. It is also noted that it is unacceptable for UN resolutions to not take into account the report or the conclusions of the special observer. This in no way contributes to enhancing the task of the observer, and it undermines the UN role concerning human rights.

National Party Leader Tenders Resignation

PY2105031888 Santiago Television Nacional Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] This afternoon an official source of the National Party confirmed that party President Patricio Phillips tendered his resignation last night during a meeting held by the party's Executive Board and Political Commission.

When Patricio Phillips was asked about this decision, prompted by the party's internal crisis that led to the expulsion of National Party Youth President Franz Busch, he said that he would rather make no comment.

Colombia

Barco Proposes 'Radical' Constitutional Reforms

PA2105195788 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 88

[Report by Oscar Galvin—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Virgilio Barco has proposed a state change through radical reforms to the Constitution. The broad reforms will be included in a package of 34 draft bills. In his speech to the nation, President Barco highlighted the reform plan and said:

[Barco] "It is necessary to allow workers to participate in ownership, in the administration, and to allow profit-sharing in some companies. The relationship between employers and employees should be one of cooperation, not conflict. It is also necessary to democratize political parties and to reform the current laws on the organization and financing of electoral campaigns. The point is to modernize and to make politics more clear. It is necessary to remove Paragraph No 1 of Article 120 so the president can freely appoint the cabinet and his government."

Referring to the congressional reforms and the need to approve them, President Barco added:

[Barco] "It is fundamental to promote the representation of minorities in Congress by creating a national boundary. Moreover, it is essential to evaluate the advantages of introducing the popular election of governors.

"Compatriots, the time has come to admit that our Constitution demands deep and radical reforms."

UP Leader: State Planning 'Constitutional Coup'

PA2105153088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1355 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Prague, 21 May (EFE)—The Colombian Government intends to carry out a "constitutional coup" to consist of transferring part of its power to the Armed Forces to physically eliminate progressive sectors, Colombian Patriotic Union (UP) leader Bernardo Jaramillo told the media.

According to reports by the official [Czechoslovak] CTK press agency, Jaramillo said that the judicial branch is not helping the Colombian Government in this attempt to transfer power, as is evident in the fact that it has rejected several presidential decrees that stress the current state of siege norms that have been in effect in Colombia since 1948.

Jaramillo charged the government with "lacking the political willingness" to halt the murder of activists and political and labor leaders and the massive murder of peasants, as well as to purge Army members "clearly committed to these crimes and to drug trafficking, as confirmed by the Colombian attorney general."

"The links between the guerrillas or national liberation movements with the narcotraffickers provides the United States with a pretext to meddle in Latin American affairs, as was clearly evident recently in Panama," Jaramillo added.

The visit to Prague of Jaramillo and the accompanying delegation is part of a European tour, which is consistent with the resolution approved in April during the 7th UP national plenum that sought to promote the party's presence abroad.

Ecuador

Diego Cordovez Agrees To Serve in Borja Cabinet

PA2105234288 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] According to Ecuadoran President-elect Rodrigo Borja, Diego Cordovez will be his foreign minister. Borja announced that his offer was accepted and that this is his first ministerial appointment. Earlier, he had asked Juan Vallejo de Navarro to be Guayas governor. These have been the only appointments made so far.

I want to ask that speculation about the names of ministers and other officials stop, Borja said. When a citizen is chosen to hold a government post, this will immediately be made known, the president-elect added. He stressed that all the statements about his cabinet are mere speculation that no sector of society should believe. Borja also noted that Cordovez enjoys the highest international prestige of any Ecuadorean. It is a great honor for the government and the country to count on his services, Rodrigo Borja said.

Military Issues Communique, Denies Massacre

PY1905123788 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Today the National Center Security Zone Command denied the killing of peasants in Cayara, Ayacucho. The command issued the following official communique:

1. At 2300 on 23 [as heard] May, near Cayara, Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacucho Department, a group of approximately 100 subversives ambushed a two-vehicle Army patrol on a relief operation between the towns of San Pedro de Guaillas and Huancapi.

2. The following members of the Peruvian Army died as a result of this criminal attack: Captain Jose Urbulu Simo, Second Sergeant Angel Vargas Samara, and Corporals Favian Roldan Ortiz and Carlos Espinoza de la Cruz. Fifteen Army personnel were also wounded during the attack, four of them seriously. The captain and other personnel killed during the operation were buried on 16 May in Lima and Huaraz, respectively.

The Army personnel killed six unidentified subversives while repelling the attack. The evidence indicates that an unspecified number of subversives were also wounded.

3. Peruvian Army reinforcement patrols pursued the subversive column, which took flight in the direction of Cayara. The patrol found the town completely empty and abandoned with the exception of some children and old people who reported that four dead bodies were left in the town's church.

4. During the search operation around Cayara, the patrols clashed with subversives and killed an unspecified number.

5. On 16 May the Political-Military Command reported the attack to the prosecutor's office in Ayacucho and asked the court to intervene. The Peruvian Army has also begun an inquiry into the matter.

6. The false report by local authorities of the killing of a large number of people from Cayara is completely groundless. The report of an alleged bombardment is also false. All this has the sole purpose of hindering the action of the forces of order who are trying to capture the criminal subversives who ambushed the Army patrol.

7. The search operation continues and the results will be reported as soon as they become known.

Lima, 18 May 1988

[Signed] Public Relations Office, National Center Security Zone Command

Survivors Accuse Army

PY2105021388 Madrid EFE Spanish 1812 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Lima, 20 May (EFE)—Three women survivors have reported to the courts in the Peruvian city of Ayacucho regarding the massacre—for which they hold the Army responsible—of nearly 80 people, including missing people, in the town of Cayara.

According to the report, soldiers with their faces painted black arrived in Cayara last Saturday and "broke down doors, looted stores, and burned several houses."

The men of Cayara were rounded up at the town church. The report added: "There was nothing we could do. We heard horrible groans of pain and desperation. Thus, it can be deduced that they were killed after being mercilessly tortured."

Later, the soldiers rounded up peasants from the Cayara area "and, after forcing the men and women to lie prone in separate rows, killed the men one by one."

The soldiers used machetes, axes, and firearms for the killings.

The three women supplied a list of 57 people who were killed in the massacre and 18 who are missing, including a 20-year-old nurse.

A picture of this nurse, Martha Crisostomo Garcia, appears on the front page of today's LA REPUBLICA, with a request for "someone to provide information on her."

Cayara is a town in Ayacucho Department, in southern Peru. It was the birthplace of the armed activities of the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas in 1980. Cayara is 80 km from Accomarca, where an Army patrol reportedly killed 69 peasants, including men, women, and children, and burned their homes in 1985.

Last Friday, the Shining Path ambushed an Army patrol, killing 1 officer and 3 noncommissioned officers and injuring 15 soldiers, 4 of them seriously. Six Shining Path terrorists were also killed.

An official Army communique reported that the Shining Path terrorists escaped toward Cayara, which, according to this communique, had been abandoned, that only some old people and children lived in Cayara, and that four bodies were found in the church.

Javier Diez Canseco, a leftist senator, said the massacre was in reprisal for last Friday's ambush.

The opposition has asked that an investigating commission be formed. Although this issue has been discussed in Congress, debate has been postponed until next Monday.

The government said it does not oppose the appointment of a commission. "However, we cannot yield to an opposition whim," government-pay congressmen said.

EL NACIONAL has published a list of 47 people killed and 50 people missing. The newspaper claims that at least 100 soldiers "separated the men and women and killed the men inside the church."

Uruguay

Army 'Uneasiness' Over Salary Payment 'Delay'

PY2105185888 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 14 May 88 p 5

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Carlos Berois has admitted that Army generals may soon meet political leaders of other sectors, just as they recently met with the deputies of the Rural United Batllist faction at the "Cortijo Vidiella" in Toledo.

Speaking at Carrasco airport, where he saw off Defense Minister Hugo Medina and Deputies Edison Rijo (Colorado Party) and Carlos Garat (Blanco Party)—who left for the United States—Berois said that during the meeting with the Colorado lawmakers last Wednesday, "no firm demand or proposal" was raised on the part of the military.

Berois stressed that "there was an exchange of ideas on several topics, on matters in which both the lawmakers and ourselves are interested" in connection with "the recent visit of Pope John Paul II, considering all the efforts that the Army made to provide its support so that everything was carried out in the best possible way. The support extended to rural intendencies, and budget matters were also analyzed."

The Army commander specified that the talks centered around "issues that are not related to the political situation."

Berois did not rule out the possibility that the full stop law and the referendum might have been analyzed, because several discussion groups of deputies and generals were formed during the meeting. Concerning the referendum, he said that "the Army is closely following the issue, because we are part of society and because it is an important topic in which we are interested and about which we are concerned."

He concluded by referring to the uneasiness that the "delay" in the salaries paid to the military personnel has caused among the generals. He said that this situation, which "has awakened some concern" in the military ranks, was analyzed during the meeting with the Rural United Batllism.

Army Chief on Support for Government, Attacks

PY1905041988 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 88

[Excerpt] Army Commander Lieutenant General Carlos Berois expressed the unrestricted support of the Armed Forces for national institutions during a speech he delivered today on Army Day. The ceremony was attended by government officials and congressmen of the Colorado and Blanco Parties.

The Army chief also criticized attacks on the Army's morality aimed at undermining the Army's ability to fulfill its mission. Gen Berois added: Everyday we witness attacks from people who are against the pacification measures given to Uruguayan society without any discrimination in December 1986 when the National Congress approved the full stop law.

Regarding the Army chief's speech, Deputy Pablo Millor said that an Army without dignity does not serve the Republic or its own interests. He referred to the insults from various sectors against the Armed Forces, saying that the insults discredit the people who make them. [passage omitted]

UK Official Eggar Arrives, Views Falklands

PY2305012788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0023 GMT 22 May 88

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (EFE)—Today Timothy Eggar, British foreign relations under secretary, said that short-term, direct negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom on the Malvinas Islands issue are "not very likely."

Today Eggar arrived in Montevideo on an official visit as part of a Latin American tour that will also take him to Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico.

Eggar admitted that the Malvinas Islands (Falklands for the British) issue will be discussed in a meeting with Uruguay Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ope Pasquet. Eggar said, however, that "there will not be any direct negotiations or discussions on the core of the problem."

Argentina and the United Kingdom waged a war from April to July 1982 over the possession of the South Atlantic archipelago.

Today Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ope Pasquet said that the Uruguayan stand, supporting the Argentine claims over the Malvinas Islands, remains unchanged. He added that negotiations with Argentina on fishing issues will be resumed next week.

A few days ago, Uruguayan businessmen told the press that if a fishing agreement is not reached with Argentina an agreement should be negotiated with the United Kingdom in order to conduct fishing activities around the Malvinas Islands.

Today Eggar said that "the Falklands (Malvinas) government—which issues the fishing permits—would be very pleased to receive" a Uruguayan petition.

The British under secretary said that the United Kingdom has not yet adopted a stand concerning the candidacy of Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo for UN General Assembly president.

Tomorrow Eggar will visit a farm and will meet with businessmen who have British trade partners. On Monday, Eggar will meet with Foreign Minister Barrios Tassano and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pasquet and will be received by the Congress Foreign Relations Commission.

Contribution To Help Bolivia Pay Foreign Debt

PY2305013588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (EFE)—In a note released today in Montevideo, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano informs the Bolivian Government that Uruguay will contribute $500,000 to help Bolivia pay its foreign debt.

Bolivia has requested that Latin American nations establish a fund to help Bolivia buy back its foreign debt obligations.

According to Uruguayan sources, Bolivia hopes to raise some $70 million among friendly Latin American countries in order to service its most pressing international obligations.

After reviewing the situation, the Uruguayan Government decided to contribute $500,000 to the program, the official note concluded.

Venezuela

Troops Kill Colombian Guerrilla in Apure

PA2205002788 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 88

[Text] A Colombian guerrilla was killed and a DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] officer wounded in Apure State during an attack by narcosubversives from that neighboring country on a post of the Jose Antonio Paez Command.

Brigadier General Humberto Camejo Arias, commander of the Venezuelan Army's 2d Infantry Division, confirmed the attack. He said our troops' courageous, timely reaction made the attackers run away.

The attack took place at 2000 yesterday in the (Fila de Margua) area, where the Colombian guerrilla's body was found today.

Guyana

'Slight Shift' by Cheddi Jagan on IMF

FL1905210588 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 19 May 88

[By Courtney Gibson]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, May 19, CANA—Guyana's minority leader Dr Cheddi Jagan said on Wednesday night that he is not opposed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) per se, but he firmly believes that only a "people's government" will be able to negotiate successfully with the fund.

Jagan's remarks at a symposium on emerging trends in industrial relations in trade unionism in Guyana seem to represent a slight shift in his position on the IMF with which the Guyana Government is currently negotiating an agreement.

Jagan, who is the leader of the Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP), has consistently and vociferously opposed the government's talks with the IMF contending that an IMF agreement would only cause more harm to the Guyana economy.

On Wednesday, however, he surprised his audience at the symposium organised by the Committee of Concerned Critchlowites at the Critchlow Labour College here. He said that the IMF operates under the direction of imperialists and against the interests of the working class and that only a people's government in Guyana will be able to negotiate an agreement that is in the best interest of the Guyanese workers. Jagan has long called for a national unity administration in Guyana.

Earlier he had contended that the People's National Congress (PNC) government was a petty bourgeous, nationalist government which retains power through fraudulent electoral practices and was not a people's government.

We need to put our house in better order first before negotiating and entering into any agreement with the IMF, Jagan who is the honorary president of the country's largest trade union, the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union, told the gathering.

Suriname

Arron Links Netherlands Aid, Refugees' Return

PM1905134988 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 16 May 88 p 1

[Article by Theo Klein: "Suriname Resists Return of Refugees"]

[Text] Paramaribo—The Surinamese Government sees no chance of taking Surinamese refugees returning from the Netherlands and French Guiana as long as the

Netherlands Government rejects Suriname's economic recovery plan. According to Prime Minister Arron, Suriname cannot reasonably be expected to take back the 5,000 Surinamers temporarily admitted to the Netherlands and the 10,000 maroons in camps in French Guiana "without the development of some decent living standards in Suriname."

The prime minister said this during the continuation of the National Assembly session on the negotiations with Netherlands Development Cooperation Minister Bukman. According to Assembly President Lachmon, Suriname has no homes for the returning refugees, because these can only be built as part of the recovery program.

The Netherlands Government has already decided to repatriate the Surinamers who were allowed to remain temporarily in the Netherlands without residence permits. France wants an end as soon as possible to the presence of refugees in the camps around St Laurent.

In the National Assembly Prime Minister Arron delivered a tirade against the Netherlands press, which, he said, has been sowing the "seeds of disruption" between Suriname and the Netherlands. He was also critical of the attitude of the Netherlands delegation in Paramaribo last week.

Refugee Pact To Be Signed

FL2005175688 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Reports from Paramaribo say Suriname, France, and the United Nations are close to reaching an agreement that would lead to the return of thousands of Surinamese refugees who are now in French Guiana.

A United Nations official is in Paramaribo to discuss the issue and an agreement is to be signed this weekend.

Ten thousand refugees have crossed the Surinamese border into French Guiana to escape fighting from government troops and rebels.

Agreement With Bauxite Companies Criticized

FL2005192588 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] A government-installed committee has reached an agreement in principle with the bauxite companies operating in Suriname, Suralco [Suriname Aluminum Company] and Billiton. The agreement with the two bauxite companies will last for 5 years, according to the daily DE WARE TIJD newspaper. The agreement caters for a special exchange rate to be granted to the bauxite companies. This exchange rate is 3 Surinamese guilders for 1 U.S. dollar. The DE WARE TIJD said that with this, the government will in effect be subsidizing the multinational companies and the danger exists that other companies will be demanding the same concessions.

Middle- and long-term investments have been taken into consideration in the agreement. In addition to this, Suriname is expected to pay an investment premium of 1 guilder and 33 cents for each U.S. dollar. The premium will be deducted from production costs and local investments by the multinational companies.

The newspaper finally stated that to accept such an agreement means that Suriname will earn 30 percent less from bauxite income and this also means lost foreign currency income.

1988 Rice Crop Improves; EEC Sales Down

FL2005194788 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Suriname has already exported 25,500 tons of rice in 1988, according to Commander Badressein Sital, chairman of the State Rice Commission and director of the Suriname Rice Exporting Company, Surexco. Sital said the first crop for this year has been better than previous ones, and this opens the possibility for increased exports.

After the first week of April 1988, there has been a downward trend on the EEC market, which takes on the biggest amount of Surinamese rice. He said the consequences are that all orders received after April 1988 will amount to less than the first quarter of this year. The commander further stated that the government tries to establish more rice cooperatives in the production sector because in this way the small farmers can collectively share the cost of production.